

Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 45-53. Tomorrow: Similar. Yesterday's temp. 45-53. LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 40-48. Tomorrow: Occasional rain. Yesterday's temp. 40-48. CRANFORD: Light. BOMBE: Temp. 39-47 (53). NEW YORK: Temp. 35-45 (53-71). Yesterday's temp. 35-45 (53-71).

Feb. 27, 1972



HOME GROUND—President Nixon waves from car window yesterday in Anchorage, Alaska, after arriving in his plane, Spirit of '76 (rear), from a week-long visit to China.

As U.S. Allies Differ About Summit

Sato Asserts Taiwan Belongs To People's Republic of China

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Premier Eisaku Sato told parliament today that Taiwan belongs to the People's Republic of China.

Observers said it was the first time he had made such a clear statement of Japanese thinking on the territorial issue.

Mr. Sato, commenting on President Nixon's visit to China and yesterday's communiqué on the American leader's talks with Chinese Premier Chou En-lai, told a questioner: "In the United Nations, the People's Republic represents China."

"Based on this situation, we can say Taiwan is part of the People's Republic of China. It is a natural assertion that the Chinese mainland and Taiwan are inseparable and it is not a question of a third country argues."

Mr. Sato was asked which of the two existing governments he intended to treat as the legitimate government of China.

He replied: "The reason why Japan concluded a peace treaty with Nationalist China (in 1952) was because it was a founder of the United Nations."

For Normalization

"But at present, the People's Republic of China has a seat in the United Nations. If Japan wants to normalize relations with China, it must deal with the People's Republic."

The United States began a diplomatic campaign today to reassure its Asian allies that Mr. Nixon had not sacrificed their interests during his meeting with China's Communist leaders.

Marshall Green, assistant secretary of state for East Asian affairs, left the presidential party at Shanghai this morning and flew directly to Tokyo to begin his delicate job.

Mr. Green is to visit 11 countries, accompanied by John Holdridge, the far east specialist on the National Security Council staff of Henry Kissinger. Mr. Holdridge was also a member of the President's mission to China, and he had accompanied Mr. Kissinger there on his two earlier visits.

The two emissaries scheduled a meeting tonight with Japanese Foreign Ministry officials. They leave Wednesday morning for South Korea.

In Japan, Mr. Green will presumably seek to bolster Mr. Sato, who is coming under increased attack by critics who say he has clung too long to Taiwan at the expense of improving relations with Peking. Mr. Sato, a deeply conservative politician, has cooperated for years with American efforts to keep Taiwan in

Nixon Sets TV Report On Summit Address Expected Within Two Days

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—President Nixon returns tonight to a capital eagerly awaiting details of his history-making eight-day visit to China.

The President, whose 9 p.m. (1020 GMT) arrival with Mrs. Nixon and his official party will be covered on network television, will be greeted by a turnout of virtually all of this capital's diplomatic colony as well as government and congressional figures.

One diplomat who will be absent is Nationalist Chinese Ambassador James C. H. Shen, whose government today strongly criticized Mr. Nixon's journey. Mr. Shen said he was to be host at a dinner and couldn't make it out to Andrews Air Force Base for the President's arrival. But embassy officials said that his absence would demonstrate Taipei's disapproval of the U.S.-China summit.

The State Department invited the chiefs of the nearly 120 diplomatic missions in Washington to appear at the air base for the President's welcome home. U.S. government agencies had worked throughout the week to round up employees to attend the greeting ceremonies.

Report on 'Specifics'

En route home, the President told a crowd of greeters at a stopover that he would deliver a "specific" report to the nation on the specifics of his China trip.

Before giving that report, expected Wednesday or Thursday night, the President is believed to be planning to brief both his cabinet and congressional leaders on some 15 hours of talks he had with China's Premier Chou En-lai and his hounding meeting with Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

After a 10-hour rest stop at Anchorage, Alaska, the Nixon party flew out of nearby Elmendorf Air Force Base for the 6 1/2-hour final leg of its return from Peking and a week which Mr. Nixon said had "changed the world." They took off at 10:38 GMT.

On the flight from Shanghai to Anchorage, Mr. Nixon had conferred with aides and caught up on paperwork.

"Chance for Peace"

About 500 persons, including Alaska Gov. William Egan and former Gov. Walter Hibel, braved a bitter wind to see the President and Mrs. Nixon off at Elmendorf. Schoolchildren held aloft two huge scrolls saying: "Welcome home, Mr. President."

Before heading his plane, the Spirit of '76, the President spoke briefly to the schoolchildren and shook hands with spectators. Mr. Nixon told them: "The chance for peace for this generation is greater than it's ever been since World War II."

Pending the President's landing here, Washington had the 2,000-word U.S.-Chinese communiqué of yesterday to scrutinize, chew over and either accept or gag on.

Curiously, the most vigorous criticism came from Mr. Nixon's own Republican party, while leading Democrats—with the notable exception—were new orders for



GUERRILLA WARFARE—Suspected Palestine guerrilla hideouts in a small town in South Lebanon being blown up by Israeli troops who moved into area on Sunday.

Big U.S. Trade Deficit in January But 6 Economic Indexes Move Up

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The government's composite index of leading indicators of the economy rose sharply in January, but the size of the increase was magnified by a downward revision of the December index, the Commerce Department reported today.

In a separate development, the nation showed another large trade deficit of \$318.9 million in January. A continuation of trade deficits for some months following the recent realignment of currency exchange rates, which included a sizable effective devaluation of the dollar, had been generally expected.

The composite index of leading indicators was 134.8 in January on a preliminary basis, with 1967 taken as 100. This was up 2.3 percent from December, an unusually large increase. But the original December figure of 133.4 was revised downward to 131.8, as several of the 13 indicators used became available after the initial report.

Despite the revisions, which are customary in this economic series, the index of leading indicators has shown an unmistakable strong upward trend since at least the spring of last year. So far this trend has not been followed, however, by an equally strong upturn in general business activity.

Harold C. Passer, assistant secretary of commerce for economic affairs, commented on the January preliminary report in a statement. He said: "The sustained upward trend in the composite index of leading economic indicators during the past 15 months, coupled with the recent intensification of that upturn, support the projections of strong economic gains in 1972."

The index contains 12 indicators with a good historical record of predicting general business, of which eight are now available for January. Six of these eight rose and two declined.

Those showing improvement in January were new orders for dur-

able goods, initial claims for unemployment insurance, industrial materials prices, stock market prices, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, and the ratio of price to unit labor cost. Declining were the average work week and building permits.

The export-import deficit in January, at \$318.9 million, was a little higher than in November and December but well below the October peak of \$621.4 million.

The figures continue to be distorted by the effects of dock strikes. In addition, the effective devaluation of the dollar means that a given volume of imports is reported at a higher dollar figure, and a given volume of exports at a lower dollar figure, than before.

As most docks were working for most of January, both exports and imports showed an increase of nearly 10 percent over December, with imports reaching a record level of \$4.54 billion. Exports, not a record, were \$4.22 billion.

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Also Read on Radio

Communique's Complete Text Printed in Peking Newspaper

PEKING, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Just hours after President Nixon left China for home today, the Chinese people read in their controlled press that the United States supports individual freedom and social progress for all the world's people.

This, and other points of U.S. policy, including that toward Indochina, were published on the front page of the Communist party journal, the People's Daily, which carried the full text of yesterday's Chinese-U.S. communique.

Also today, Chou En-lai, the Chinese Premier, seemed to rule out the possibility of a return trip to the United States when he talked to reporters after seeing President Nixon off at the Shanghai airport.

Israeli Army Pulls Out of S. Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

terrorists in the Mt. Hermon region continued. Israeli forces had one injured. Israeli forces hit terrorist bases between Kafer Kik and Yantia.

At Hermon lies on the Israeli-Lebanese-Syrian frontier. Kafer Kik is 23 miles north of the border, and Yantia is seven miles farther north, close to Syria.

During the night the guerrillas responded with six mortar attacks against Israeli troops and settlements on the Golan Heights of Syria, spokesmen said, but the fire was not returned.

The spokesman said guerrillas in Syria had tried to divert the Israelis "to split our effort onto other fronts." The Syrian regular army had not entered the fighting, he said, and guerrillas from Syria had not penetrated into Israeli territory.

A guerrilla spokesman in Damascus said guerrilla anti-aircraft fire hit an Israeli plane north of Ar-Ram and it was seen heading in flames toward Israel.

The guerrillas made a similar claim yesterday.

Today Israeli military spokesmen dismissed both claims as "ridiculous."

Meanwhile, the Lebanese Army followed the Israeli withdrawal by moving into the area formerly occupied by Palestinian guerrillas.

"This time, we intend to occupy the guerrilla positions and keep them," a Lebanese Army colonel said at Rachaya Poshkar, one of the towns attacked by the Israeli force.

Newsmen at the scene reported that as the Israeli left, their tanks clanked slowly in single file down a new road they bulldozed in the area yesterday and today.

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Political sources said there was urgent discussion in official quarters about a possible amendment to the Cairo agreement of November 1969, which would more strictly restrict the activities of the guerrillas.

Mr. Salam hinted at changes in the Cairo agreement when he told newsmen after the 90-minute cabinet meeting: "The situation at the time necessitated that agreement. But the situation between Lebanon and the guerrillas is not a question of a piece of paper but of understanding."

Aldrin, Second Man on the Moon

(Continued from Page 1)

what of a secret, but the fact of the matter is that I was on my way to having a good old American nervous breakdown. I realized it and asked for help. I needed a long stop to look inside myself.

"There is a sort of stigma attached to mental illness of any sort and because so much was at stake—for the space program, the Air Force, myself and my family—it was kept secret. I no longer agree. Maybe I can give some person somewhere the courage to face his problems by saying something about mine."

"I am proud of my recovery performance and my accomplishments since this experience, but concerned that too few people, in light of recent events, realize what happened."

"We Got to Be Back-Sober!"

"Astronauts are chosen for a number of reasons, but a major factor is our stability. We've got to be rock-solid in the head. But what's happened to me can happen to anyone. Can and does. It sounds like a cliché, but I'm a much better man for my down-and-up experiences."

"I don't think any of us really knew how to handle it. The day I had to address Congress I was petrified. Landing on the moon was child's play compared to it. I suppose that's how I'm different—I really would have preferred

ing President Nixon off at the Shanghai airport.

Asked when he would be going to the United States, the Premier, 73, said: "I am too old now—it might not become a reality." Later he said he thought this was a job for Vice-Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua, who headed Peking's first delegation to the UN General Assembly in New York last year.

"The communique, issued at the end of President Nixon's eight-day visit, announced steps to increase contacts between the people of the two countries, foster trade links and continue their new dialogue, and contained an American pledge of eventual withdrawal of its forces from Taiwan."

Today the U.S. policies were in print for all Chinese to read. Besides appearing in the People's Daily, the text of the communique was broadcast by Peking radio, but there has been no editorial comment on the text or any indication of how the Chinese intend to follow up the declaration.

It seems unlikely that the new contacts between the two countries foreboded in the communique will begin immediately, and there is speculation here that the process may not begin for at least two months.

At Shanghai, after President Nixon's departure, two commercial aircraft left for the United States with almost all the American journalists and television crews who came for the visit, as well as technicians and secret servicemen.

A total of eight American planes, four of them U.S. Air Force C-141 jet transports, were spotted at Shanghai and Peking airports today, loading equipment to be taken back to the United States.

Work was also due to begin today on dismantling the satellite ground station built near Peking airport for the television relay of the visit.

Another ground station has been constructed near Shanghai airport, and Chinese officials are in the final stages of negotiating to buy it from the Radio Corporation of America. All the necessary trade authorization papers are reported to have been signed by U.S. authorities, so the sale of the station could represent the first direct trade between the two countries since the joint communique.

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U.S. Is Urging China to Join Arms Talks

Will Stress the Point At Geneva Conference

GENEVA, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The United States wants China to take part in this year's disarmament negotiations, which begin tomorrow, American officials said today.

Joseph Martin Jr., named by President Nixon as the new U.S. negotiator at the 25-nation Geneva Conference, will in his opening statement stress Washington's wish that all nuclear powers participate in the talks, the officials said.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have taken part since the conference began in 1962. China and France, the two other nuclear nations, have stayed away.

Both Western and Communist officials said they feel confident that if China comes to Geneva the French will follow.

How to Make Invitation

The first order of business this year is how to invite Peking to send a delegation, conference officials said.

This can be done, they said, either by issuing a formal invitation from the conference as a whole or through the United States and the Soviet Union, the co-chairmen.

Another possibility would be for each delegation to express a wish to have China take part.

The Geneva Conference has to its credit the negotiation of the limited nuclear-test-ban treaty, the Washington-Moscow "hot line," the prohibition of underground nuclear tests, the agreement on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons and, last year, the outlawing of biological weapons.

The main item on this year's agenda is the banning of underground nuclear tests, excluded from the 1963 partial test-ban pact.

Peking Visit

American officials said it is not known whether the question of Chinese participation at the Geneva talks was brought up during President Nixon's visit to China.

It is possible that this was done on a lower level, they said. In any case, American desire to have China join the conference was communicated to Peking beforehand via countries which have diplomatic relations with the Chinese.

The disarmament conference is not a United Nations committee as such.

Since China's membership in the world organization, however, conference participants doubt that any significant progress can be achieved without Peking.

Athens Court Jails Two Alleged Reds

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (AP).—A five-member appeals court today sentenced two alleged Communists to eight months imprisonment for carrying false identity cards, after failing to convict them on a charge of subversive activity. A third man was acquitted. The three were tried for allegedly engaging in anti-regime activity by distributing pamphlets and illegally operating printing machines. But the court was unable to find any proof of these activities.

Krag Arrives in Bonn

BONN, Feb. 28 (AP).—Danish Premier Jens-Otto Krag arrived here today for talks with Chancellor Willy Brandt during a private two-day visit.

Humphrey's Caution

Sen. Humphrey, who is running again for the Democratic presidential nomination after being defeated by Mr. Nixon in 1968, said he "applauds and supports" the President's effort to open communication with mainland China, but he urged "considerable prudence" in any further initiatives.

Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, the front-running Democratic candidate, said he would support the present, an aide said.

Political observers called the China trip and its unprecedented television coverage a huge plus for Mr. Nixon in this election year, but some noted that November was still more than eight months away and economic issues probably would overshadow foreign policy by then anyway.

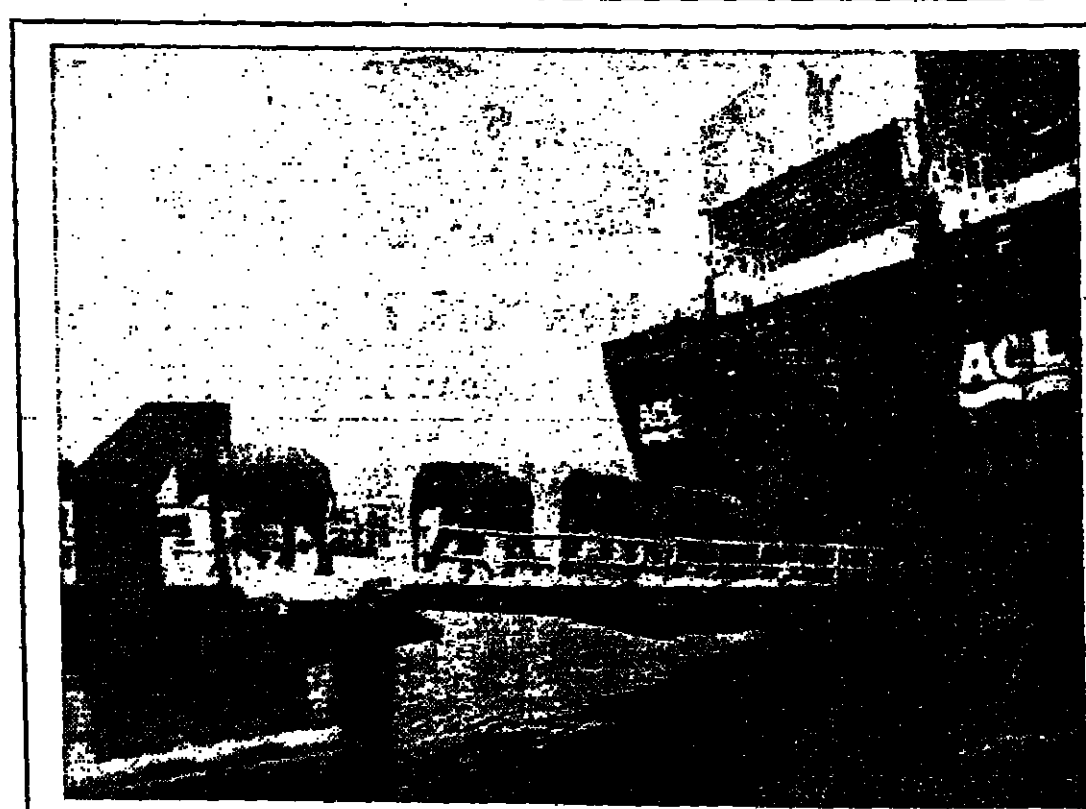
Different Color In Moon Sample

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The Luna-20 moonrock is a lighter shade than that obtained on previous Soviet missions and is the color of cement spilled from a bag, Pravda said today.

The Communist party newspaper said scientists had yet to make a detailed examination, but agree that it is lighter in appearance than that brought back by Luna-16 in September, 1970.

"It is gray like the ashes of an extinct fire or like cement spilled from a bag," the newspaper said. It added that the sample has a rather large, whitish particles, four to six millimeters in diameter, which were absent from the Luna-16 sample.

The moonrock, which the Russians have said may be a billion years older than any yet obtained from the moon, was returned to earth Friday night by Luna-20.



UNLOADING TRUNKS—Nineteen elephants, 12 trained ones and seven baby ones, seen unloading at Port Elizabeth, N.J., Sunday. The gentle pachyderms were purchased from the Smart Circus in England and will be transported by train to Florida to join "The Greatest Show on Earth," Ringling Bros., Barnum and Bailey.

Nixon Slates A TV Report On China Trip

(Continued from Page 1)

exception of presidential candidate Hubert H. Humphrey—generally praised the President.

Rep. John N. Ashbrook, the Ohio Republican who undertakes to speak for the party's conservative wing and who has challenged Mr. Nixon for the GOP nomination this year, accused the President of selling out the Nationalists on Taiwan.

"Shocked and dismayed" at the President's agreement to "unilateral withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Taiwan, Rep. Ashbrook said: "This apparently has been done in the absence of any concessions whatever on the Communist side."

"Would Be Dismayed"

Sen. John G. Tower, a conservative Texas Republican, said he "would be dismayed if the President had indeed acceded to the unilateral abandonment of Taiwan."

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D. Mont., said that Mr. Nixon "got the best possible deal under the circumstances." In his view, he said, "the joint communique contains a great deal of substance, much more than I anticipated, a good deal of candor, a recognition we belong to different societies but also the need to coexist and live with one another."

In a floor speech later, Sen. Mansfield rejected the view of Sen. Humphrey, of Minnesota, that Mr. Nixon had pulled the rug from under the Taiwanese, and praised the President for opening "the way to bring about in time—and the sooner the better—an era of peace and stability throughout East Asia."

Commenting on the communique's words on Taiwan, Sen. Mansfield, a scholar on Asian affairs, said: "Both Peking and Washington now see China as one entity and it is interesting to note that this has long been the view not only of Mao Tse-tung but also of Chiang Kai-shek."

Senate Minority Leader Hugh Scott, R. Pa., said the communique in his view reflected the Nixon Doctrine, which "contemplates the eventual absence of American ground forces in Asia."

House GOP leader Gerald R. Ford, of Michigan, called the communique an "encouraging first step" that would "promote understanding between the United States and China."

Mr. Nixon acknowledged as well that the United States "does not challenge" Peking's claim that Taiwan is Chinese territory, and that there is only one China. He further reaffirmed that the Taiwan question should be resolved "by the Chinese themselves," thereby emphasizing that the United States no longer bears responsibility for the problem.

These U.S. positions thus concede to the Communists what they have been requesting for years. Moreover, in a complicated bit of diplomatic sleight of hand, the President and Mr. Kissinger also shrouded the American defense commitment to Taiwan in ambiguity.

Speaking to newsmen in Shanghai yesterday, Mr. Kissinger asserted that the defense treaty with Taiwan "will be maintained." But this is contradicted by the passage in the summit communique that describes Taiwan as Chinese territory. For unless the administration intends to go back to the fiction that Chiang Kai-shek represents all China, which he plainly does not, the United States cannot maintain a defense commitment to a province of a country.

In principle at least, then, the President met the demands put forth by Premier Chen Shui-jan, a banquet speech last Monday, the day the summit opened in Peking.

In return, the Chinese agreed to somewhat diluted fashion to Mr. Nixon's proposals for scientific, sports, cultural and journalistic exchanges as well as bilateral trade. They also agreed, more cautiously than the President had anticipated, to receiving a "senior" U.S. diplomatic representative in Peking "from time to time" to discuss these and other subjects.

Concessions Weighed

Although Mr. Kissinger warned reporters against counting "who scored how many points on which issue," the President's concessions to the Chinese clearly outweighed their concessions to him.

The Chinese had the advantage from the start, for one good reason. They perceived that Mr. Nixon's intention to turn his China trip into a television

News Analysis Summit Result a Rectification, Not a Surrender, by the U.S.

By Stanley Karnow

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Feb. 28 (UPI).—President Nixon's concessions to the Chinese Communists during last week's summit were less a U.S. surrender than the rectification of nearly a generation of unrealistic American policy toward Peking.

It can be plausibly argued, therefore, that the President and his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger, were compelled to give more to the Chinese than they received, precisely because the American decision to break two decades of deadlocked relations with the Peking regime was so long overdue.

Ironically, Mr. Nixon himself, as a senator and later as Vice-President, had been among the conservatives who, back in the 1950s, vociferously equated any effort at a reconciliation with the Communists as treason.

So there is a certain justification in the Chinese contention that the United States is now correcting its past "errors." Or as one Chinese commentator on yesterday's outcome of the summit said: "We don't owe the Americans anything, but the Americans owe us much. Now they are redressing the balance."

The President's major concession to the Communists was a public pledge for the first time by the United States to withdraw all American forces and military installations from Taiwan, the island stronghold of Chiang Kai-shek's rival Nationalist government.

One China

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U.S. Keeps Troops on Taiwan Under Terms of 1954 Treaty

By Richard Halloran

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (UPI).—The American forces on Taiwan, which President Nixon pledged yesterday in mainland China ultimately to withdraw, are there under a 1954 mutual defense treaty to help defend the Nationalist Chinese refuge and to support American troops in Vietnam.

There are reportedly 8,000 to 9,000 American military men on the island today in logistics, headquarters, advisory and housekeeping missions.

About half of the men are stationed at the Ching Chuan Kang Air Base in the center of the island near the provincial capital at Taichung. Transport planes often stop here on the way from Okinawa to Vietnam. The air base also has sizable repair facilities.

The American defense responsibilities are exercised by the Taiwan defense command headed by Vice Adm. Walter Baumberger. The command, however, has only a few hundred men in it and is a skeleton that could be fleshed out if hostilities broke out.

The 13th Air Force has a forward headquarters on Taiwan that is a detachment from its main headquarters at Clark Air Force Base in the Philippines. It too has but a small number of men and only a few Phantom jet fighter aircraft.

There have been reports that the United States has deployed nuclear weapons on Taiwan but authoritative sources here and in Asia have said that this is not so. The United States never officially confirms or denies the presence of nuclear weapons anywhere.

The American Military Advisory Group on Taiwan numbers about 300 men. They help train the Nationalist forces and supervise the supply of American military equipment and weapons to those forces.

A large contingent of about 1,000 men are housekeeping personnel who maintain equipment, run post exchanges and perform administrative functions.

The Central Intelligence Agency and its subsidiary, the National Security Agency, have extensive radio facilities to transmit to mainland China and to monitor broadcasts there.

The American commitment to Taiwan dates from the Korean War. When the Communist Chinese came to power on the mainland in 1949, after a civil war with the Nationalists, President Harry S. Truman said that the United States would not become involved in any conflict over the island to which Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and his followers had fled.

That changed when the Communist Chinese entered the Korean War toward the end of 1950. Mr. Truman affirmed American support for the Nationalists, began military assistance to Taiwan and ordered the Seventh Fleet to prevent an attack by either side across the Taiwan Strait.

President Dwight D. Eisenhower removed the restrictions on a Nationalist Chinese attack against the mainland in 1953 in what was known as the "unleashing of Chiang Kai-shek." No major invasion was ever attempted.

The 1954 treaty said that an armed attack in the West Pacific directed against the territories of Nationalist China or the United States would require each to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional process.

The treaty defined Nationalist Chinese territory as Taiwan and the Pescadore Islands that lie in the Strait of Taiwan. American territory was defined as "the island territories in the West Pacific under its jurisdiction."

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Ox Has Cold, Trip to China Is Postponed

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28 (AP).—Milton the mink, a present from President Nixon to the Chinese people, can't make the trip for at least two weeks.

He has a cold and a sore throat and "won't drink his milk," the director of the San Francisco Zoo, Ronald Reuther, said here today.

Milton and a female mink, called Mathilda, should have left for the Peking Zoo yesterday. They will go in mid-March, barring further complications, the zoo director said.

Sato Shifts His Stand On Taiwan

(Continued from Page 1)

day that his colleagues were "comforted" by the Chinese-American communique.

"The communique seemed to indicate that both sides had to agree that no negotiated settlement of the war was in sight," the official said. "That is a comfort to us, because it means that they were unable to make a deal behind our backs."

Seoul Is Pleased

SEOUL, Feb. 28 (AP).—South Korea today welcomed its continuing support by the United States as reflected in the Shanghai communique.

India Warns on Kashmir

NEW DELHI, Feb. 28 (AP).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, apparently angered by the Communist Chinese call in the Chinese-American communique for the self-determination of Kashmir, warned the big powers today to keep "hands off" India's Himalayan state.

Pravda Sees Unease

MOSCOW, Feb. 28 (AP).—Pravda

Muck Wall Moved at 18 mph

Death Toll Has Risen to 66
In Washout of W. Va. Dam

MAN, W.Va., Feb. 28 (UPI)—The death toll in West Virginia's dam collapse now stands at 66, with some 300 persons reported still missing, Gov. Arch Moore told a news conference today.

Fifty-four of the dead have been identified, the governor said. He put the number of homeless at 4,000. At least 70 persons were treated for major injuries and 300 for minor ones.

National Guard men today searched the wreckage of every

house in Leno, for further bodies. The township has virtually vanished from the map. Bare hills and shattered boards are all that remain of most homes, and it was hard to imagine that 700 persons once lived in the coal camp.

In other towns too, houses were splintered beyond repair, furnishings and clothing were strewn everywhere. Dejected survivors sat outside their family homes on boxes and crates as helicopters, drones overhead and National Guard trucks rolled by continuously.

The West Virginia Legislature appropriated a million dollars for relief. The federal government has started shipping in 1,000 mobile homes to replace some of the 4,750 houses washed away or damaged when the dam broke. Homes in 14 towns were destroyed when the 30-foot wave of water and mud smashed through the fragile coal-waste walls of a reservoir that leaked for miles back into the valley.

The dam's collapse disgorged a mountainous wall of water and sludge that had accumulated following three days of heavy rain atop 20-inch snowfall.

After ravaging the nearest towns, millions of gallons of sludge oozed farther down the valley, its destructive force lessening until finally the muck emptied into the Guyandotte River at this town, 18 miles from the dam.

The huge wave took more than an hour to cover the 18 miles.

Liability of Industry,
Government Studied

By Ben A. Franklin

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Feb. 28 (UPI)—A rash of questions arose in this coal-mining center today about the legal liability and moral accountability of the government and the mining industry for catastrophes like the one at the Logan County hollow, where at least 66 men, women and children are known to have drowned.

There appeared to be little prospect of specific responsibility for yesterday's disaster could be fixed on anyone, as is common in coal-field disasters.

In a statement in Washington today that lack of federal or state regulation of coal-industry water impoundments has made the hazards of such dam failures "common" throughout the Appalachian coal fields, the survey cited three other dam failures in the Logan and Mingo County areas of West Virginia since 1968.

Warning Reported

There were reports that local officials of the Pittman Co., the New York-based conglomerate that owns the Buffalo Mining Co., based at Leno, had been warned early Saturday that the company's crudely made waste-pile dam was being endangered by heavy rains.

The embankment broke later Saturday morning, letting loose a smashing torrent of water on half-a-dozen coal-miner communities in the valley below.

U.S. Bureau of Mines officials in Washington said today that the Leno dam, built about 15 years ago, using slate and other waste material from a nearby coal-cleaning plant, had contained an impoundment of thick, black, silty, lagoon-clearing plant wash water, 1,000 feet in width and one-and-a-half to two miles in length. The impoundment was described as 50 feet deep at the foot of the dam.

Tragic Mistake

Federal mining officials, while acknowledging that "someone made a tragic mistake," said they were unsure that any law had been violated.

An obscure section of the two-year-old Federal Coal Mine Health and Safety Act provides that a coal-mine settling basin or other surface water impoundment that is deemed a "hazard" shall "be inspected at least once a week" by officials of the company responsible for it, a Bureau of Mines spokesman said.

"There's no question now that this one created a hazard," the spokesman said. "But the question is as far as enforcement goes now is whether anyone could have known it was a hazard until Saturday."

Norway Paper Bombed

KRISTIANSUND, Norway, Feb. 28 (AP)—An explosive fire believed by the police to have been caused by sabotage destroyed the building of the Liberal party newspaper *Fæderlandsvennen* here yesterday. No one was injured. A spokesman said the newspaper had received several anonymous threats recently.

Doctors Find Money Is Dirty,
Advise to Get Rid of It Quickly

CHICAGO, Feb. 28 (AP)—Money is dirty, two Kentucky doctors have concluded.

Writing in today's issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, Drs. Berel L. Abrams and Norton G. Waterman, of the University of Louisville School of Medicine, warn that money is contaminated with germs.

The doctors borrowed \$13.47 worth of coins of all denominations and \$150 worth of small bills from assorted individuals and ran laboratory tests on them.

They found that 13 percent of the coins and 42 percent of the bills were contaminated with bacteria which might cause disease.

This prompted the researchers to advise, "Get rid of your money rapidly."

To which they added: "This isn't much of a problem for most of us."



DISASTER AREA—Small West Virginia community of Leno is completely wrecked after flash floods Saturday rushed through area destroying everything in their wake.

At GOP, Democratic Conventions

Americans in Europe to Get Political Voice

PARIS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Americans living in Europe will be represented for the first time at the national political conventions this summer. It has been announced by both the Republican and Democratic national committees.

A delegation of Americans in Europe to the GOP convention starting on Aug. 21 in San Diego has already been chosen. The Democrats, however, plan to hold a sort of Democratic preference primary in order to pick delegates to their convention beginning in Miami Beach on July 10.

The Democratic coordinators in Europe, Angier Biddle Duke, the former U.S. Ambassador to Denmark, and Alfred E. Davidson, announced today that Democratic voters in Europe would be able to pick three delegates through a ballot which will be published in the English-language press in Europe.

Voters will be able to pick delegates pledged to the candidate of their choice. Though the delegates will be non-voting at the convention, Mr. Duke said today that they "would have access to the platform committee and their views will be reflected in the platform."

Absence of Vote

Democrats in Europe halted today's announcements as a "means to dramatize the absence of the vote overseas." Said one committee member: "We are the last group of Americans without a vote."

The most recent estimates say there are between three and four million Americans abroad, including the military, with at least half that number in Europe. Although the military is en-

franchised, civilian Americans' voting status depends on their individual home states, and varying state residence laws. In addition, some Americans who could meet the states' voting requirements prefer not to so long as the states have not made a clear distinction between voting rights and state income tax obligations.

"We believe that state income taxes should be kept completely separate from voting rights—as it is in the federal law," explained Richard E. Moore, chairman of the Democrats in France today.

Mr. Moore said that there were currently universal enrollment bills before both the House and Senate which would provide federal protection for the voting rights of Americans abroad. These bills, however, have been up before, and have never passed.

The delegates from the European Republican Committee will be headed by Clement Brown from France, chairman of the GOP committee in Europe, and Pier Talenti, from Italy.

"This representation from the European Republicans—which we greatly welcome—is just a part of the very energetic efforts which we have mounted to see that everyone has a chance to participate in the nominating process," Sen. Bob Dole, R., Kan., announced in Washington.

100 Are Injured as Uprising
In N.Y. C. Prison Is Quelled

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Nearly 100 inmates and guards were treated for injuries after a riot of correction officers stormed a Rikers Island prison cellblock to put down a three-hour uprising by youthful inmates.

Five hostage guards were freed unharmed when the assault force of club-wielding officers entered the cellblock under clouds of tear gas late yesterday afternoon and restored order after 15 minutes of hand-to-hand fighting.

Correction Commissioner Benjamin Malcom said 78 inmates and 17 guards were injured in the clash. One guard and one inmate were reported admitted to a hospital for observation.

Cause of the disturbance, the second in a month in the cell-

block, was unclear. But Mr. Malcom described the damage as "very extensive," with every window broken, pipes ripped out, toilets broken and furniture smashed.

Board of Correction Chairman William Vanden Heuvel said the prison is the city's oldest and most antiquated, that overcrowding there is chronic, and that the youth shelter, where the uprising started, had been turbulent for weeks.

Mr. Malcom said none of the hostages was injured but that they suffered "severe mental anguish" during their ordeal. He said three of the hostages had been kept on a tier 25 feet above the floor with nooses around their necks made from torn sheets.

One injured guard, Anthony Sturillo, 25, described from a wheelchair in the hospital how the helmeted guards, equipped with tear gas and gas masks, retook the cell block.

"We came in the side gate," he said, "and tried to get through the barricades. They had scaffolds, sticks and pipes and were hitting us with toilet bowls."

Forecast by Priest

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The Rev. Daniel Berrigan, the anti-war priest released last week from federal prison, said yesterday he believed that the focus of protest in America was moving from college campuses to prisons where it would become far more bloody.

"I have an obscure feeling that the center of gravity of action and change is shifting to the prison scene," Father Berrigan said, pointing to the revolt last September in Attica State Prison in which 43 persons died.

"It's not going to be fun because it's not going to involve the privileged sons of the middle class and the fairly careful treatment of them," he said in a television interview.

Gen. V.A. Walters
Slated as Deputy
Director of CIA

PARIS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—President Nixon has chosen Maj. Gen. Vernon A. Walters, military attaché to the U.S. Embassy in Paris, to become deputy director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Government sources reported that Mr. Nixon has picked Gen. Walters to succeed Lt. Gen. Robert R. Cushman, of the Marines, in the CIA's No. 2 position, but that the government has held up announcement of the appointment out of deference to Sen. John F. Stennis, D., Miss.

Sen. Stennis is reportedly upset over the President's failure to consult with Congress over the major reorganization of national intelligence, which was announced Nov. 5.

Gen. Walters, who speaks eight languages, has been an official translator for Presidents Harry S. Truman, Dwight D. Eisenhower, John F. Kennedy and Richard Nixon. He went to the Avonlea last December to translate during Mr. Nixon's summit meeting with French President Georges Pompidou.

Contacted today at his home in Paris, Gen. Walters declined to comment on the reports.

Contributors' On Sixth Fleet Base

List Is Bared U.S. Embassy Officials Brief
By McGovern Leaders of Greek OppositionGives 42,000 Names,
Bids Rivals Do Same

By Dan Morgan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., today made public a list of more than 42,000 contributors to his presidential campaign and challenged his rivals for the White House to do the same.

Sen. McGovern's accounting, which included 82 donors who gave more than \$1,000 each, put total campaign receipts at more than \$12 million.

Campaign strategists said they plan to plug Sen. McGovern's action in radio advertisements before the March 7 New Hampshire presidential primary.

Frank Mankiewicz, political coordinator for the McGovern campaign, said he hopes the public accounting will help break down the impression of "that big hidden money supports campaign." He described the report as unprecedented and said it goes beyond the requirements of law.

Sen. McGovern earlier had proposed that all presidential candidates file full financial reports.

There was little immediate reaction from other presidential contenders informed of Sen. McGovern's plans.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey, D., Minn., said, "I will abide by the law and the rules of the party." Neither would require the kind of disclosure Sen. McGovern made.

But Sen. Humphrey added that, within the limits of time and availability, his campaign headquarters will make available information about contributions.

In other presidential-campaign developments:

Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D., Conn., said last night in a television interview that he believes Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., means it when he says he won't be a candidate for president this year. But he added that if the Democratic convention becomes deadlocked, "the candidate will be Sen. Kennedy. I am confident he will accept the nomination under those circumstances."

The predominantly black Loyalist Democratic party of Mississippi voted last night to negotiate with the regular party toward sending a unified delegation to the convention.

The Loyalists won national recognition at the convention four years ago when the regulars were denied seating by the convention on the ground that they did not adequately represent black Mississippi Democrats.

ATHENS, Feb. 28 (UPI)—American Embassy officials have been continuing their contacts with Greek opposition politicians and most recently briefed them on the American decision to seek home port facilities for the U.S. Sixth Fleet in Piraeus.

The contacts started last fall, after an outcry in Congress that Ambassador Henry J. Tasca had cut himself off from opposition opinion. The military-backed junta in Athens denounced the contacts as "inadmissible" at the time but both Mr. Tasca and his deputy mission chief, Robert M. Brandin, have since met with former political leaders.

The embassy has made it clear that the United States will continue to do so in the absence of parliamentary activity which, in democratic countries, provides a sounding board for public opinion.

Former Center Union Minister George Mavros and former Premier Panayotis Kanellopoulos of the Conservative National Radical Union were informed about the home port situation by Mr. Brandin shortly after news of the negotiations had become public.

Both of the former politicians said last week that they thought the establishment of a home port would give "tremendous political backing" to the regime. They said that they had the impression that the briefing was mainly a courtesy and that Washington had decided that security considerations had to be given priority in pressing for the facilities.

One American official said that as many as 10,000 sailors and American naval dependents would reside in the Athens area but that no new military installations would be involved.

The plan has also drawn criticism from extreme rightist nationalist elements in Greece which are restive over the deepening attachment of the country to the American super power. For instance, the rightist daily paper, *Estia*, has criticized the plan.

Continued tight press controls and restrictions on public debate have ruled out any deeper dialogue on the issue.

The Greek "opposition," if it can be called that, is weak and divided between those who favor some limited cooperation with the regime and others who shun it.

Constitution of 1968

A case in point is the opposition's handling of the 1968 constitution. This document was approved by 93 percent of the voters

in a referendum. It calls for a constitutional monarchy, elections and the resumption of normal political life.

However, it has never been put into effect by the regime and some who oppose the junta say that the time has come to demand its implementation.

On the other hand, both Mr. Mavros and Mr. Kanellopoulos, who meet regularly to draft unified stands, oppose implementation of the constitution. And they refuse to draw up a program of their own on the grounds that this would confer legitimacy on the regime.

"The government is pressing us to make a confession of accepting a constitution that was voted under martial-law conditions, in which half the articles are suspended and the other half are constantly violated," Mr. Mavros said last week. "Before we accept the constitution, we expect the government to respect it."

On the other hand, a local journalist said that those who oppose the regime ought to accept the constitution and challenge the military rulers to keep their promise of eventually restoring democratic institutions.

No Movement Seen

"Nothing is being prepared for the smooth movement forward," he said.

Government officials deny this. "The progress toward parliamentarism is a continuing one in Greece," one top official asserted last week.

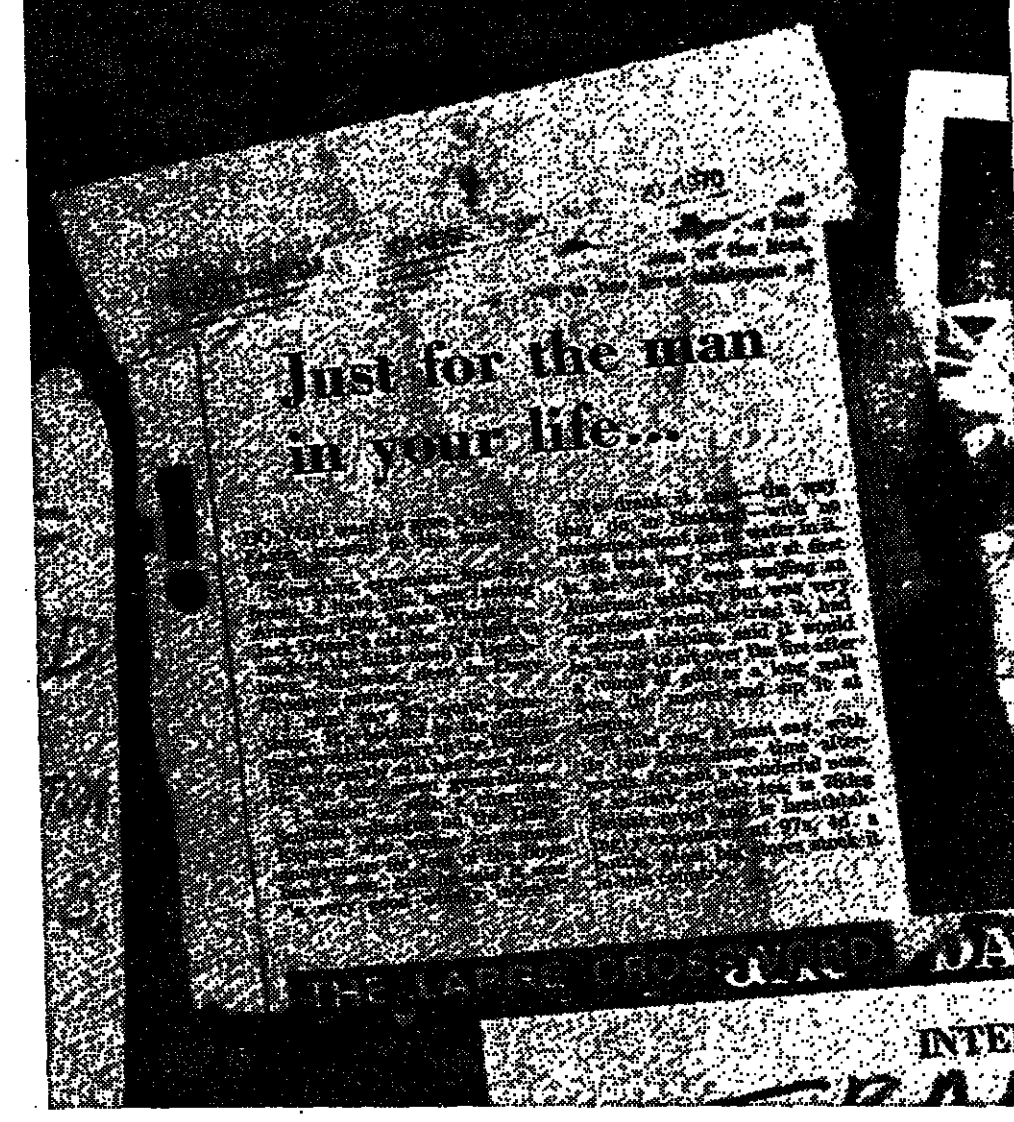
He conceded that no timetable had been set but said that, when the time for elections came, "there will be a political organization expressing points of view of our revolution."

This suggested that the regime intends to found a party of its own at some point to challenge the parties of Mr. Mavros and Mr. Kanellopoulos. That this has not been done already has frequently been laid to the regime's weakness.

But an official said that "the fact that such a party doesn't exist now shows we don't have pretensions of organizing a totalitarian state."

Talks on Berlin Visits

BERLIN, Feb. 28 (UPI)—West Berlin and East German officials held a second meeting today to discuss arrangements for visits by West Berliners to East Berlin during the Easter and Pentecost holidays. More meetings are planned.



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Pioneer Launch
Put Off a Day

CAPE KENNEDY, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The launch of Pioneer-10 on a 22-month journey to Jupiter was postponed last night for 24 hours because of bad weather and a blockage in power failure. The launch was rescheduled for 0145 GMT tomorrow.

The 565-pound spacecraft and its 133-foot Atlas-Centaur rocket performed perfectly through a long countdown which came within 59 minutes of launch.

On the off-chance that intelligent creatures of some other star system may intercept Pioneer-10, the spacecraft carries a small plaque with symbols indicating the type of beings that built it, from where it came and when. There is a drawing of a man and a woman with the man's right hand raised in a gesture of peace.

Angela Davis
Goes on Trial
For Murder

SAN JOSE, Calif., Feb. 28 (UPI)—Angela Davis went on trial today on murder, kidnapping and conspiracy charges in the 1970 Marin County Courthouse shootings.

Miss Davis, a 28-year-old black militant, avowed Communist, and former UCLA faculty member, was serving as one of the defense attorneys and was expected to take an active part in her own defense.

The trial began nearly 19 months after the Aug. 7, 1969, shootings in the Marin County Courthouse in San Rafael, Calif., in which a judge was kidnapped from the bench and shot dead, along with three of his kidnappers. Miss Davis is accused of having helped plot the kidnapping, and of having furnished the guns.

Miss Davis, former assistant philosophy professor at UCLA, has been free since Wednesday night on \$102,500 bail.

Prosecutor Albert W. Harris Jr., a special assistant in the California attorney general's office, has listed 109 persons who may be called to testify.

They included witnesses to the Marin County shooting in which Superior Court Judge Harold J. Haley died, gunshot owners who will testify to Miss Davis's purchase of the guns brought into the courtroom by 17-year-old Jonathan Jackson, and a gasoline station attendant who allegedly saw Miss Davis in the area the day before the Aug. 7, 1969, incident.

Chief Defense Counsel Howard Moore said that the state has no evidence to show that Miss Davis at any time or on any occasion performed a criminal act.

Auto Makers
Given U.S. Option
On Safety Device

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP).—The Department of Transportation has changed its auto-safety rules, allowing manufacturers to use passive-restraint systems for passengers as a substitute for ignition locks connected to seat-belt use next year.

Under previous standards, cars had to be equipped by Aug. 15, 1973, with a locking system making it impossible to start a car unless front-seat belts were hooked up, a department spokesman said.

But under the revision, auto makers may provide passive protection—such as air cushions—for front-seat passengers starting Aug. 15, 1973. Unaffected is the Aug. 15, 1975, deadline when all cars must have passive protection for all passengers.

E. A. Boaz, a department spokesman, said the new standards will allow car makers an option to phase substitute protection into production.

"We decided that it is impossible to ask the auto industry to put 10 million air cushions in cars at one time," Mr. Boaz said. "We're giving them the opportunity to begin it earlier. It's a production problem, not a scientific or technical problem."

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The China Trip

"A trip to China is like going to the moon"—President Nixon, in his Man of the Year interview with Time magazine.

"Where an event is a great event it does not need a lot of rhetoric. Where you need a lot of rhetoric, a lot of jazz, a lot of flamboyance, is when you don't have much to sell."
—Mr. Nixon, in the same interview.

We cite these thoughts of President Nixon not in any effort to denigrate his trip to China or what he may have accomplished there, but because we think there is much truth in them which has some relevance to what has—and hasn't—happened this past week in Peking. To begin with, it was undeniably a "great event." We can be sure that things will never be the same again between the United States and the People's Republic of China, or between both countries and Russia, or between us and Japan, and the rest of Asia—and certainly between us and Chiang Kai-shek. An opening exists where there has not been one for 22 years; a beginning has been made; the potential is vast and for this much the President is entitled to great credit, for it was a bold stroke, skillfully brought off by painstaking and clandestine preparations tracing back to the beginning of Mr. Nixon's term.

In this sense, it was something like going to the moon. It was a daring and dramatic voyage, long in the making, which produced an authentic first. But it was also like a moonshot in other ways: By his own choice, the President made it a TV spectacular; yet, apart from the spine-tinting touchdown at Peking airport of the Spirit of '76, the first, fateful, presidential football on Chinese soil, the opening banquet and the other touristic highlights, it was not, in its essence, a visual event. What millions of Americans were witnessing was merely the outward, symbolic expression of decisions taken secretly by both countries months ago, and profound and amorphous geopolitical shifts which can only be dimly perceived or understood, let alone transmitted through a television tube. In their substantive preoccupations, the President and his aides became shadowy figures, bounding off unseen on diplomatic probes. And so the voids were filled, as television must fill them, with pageantry and Peking cityscapes and badminton matches and, in large measure, banalities. We saw some splendid sights and learned some history and shared the sense of barriers breaking down. We also learned, among other things, that Bob Haldeman is a tireless taker of home movies and, from Barbara Walters, that "the people all say (all 300 million of them) that their life is better now than it was in the days of the landlords." But there was no way to see what really was happening in those 15 critical hours of conversations behind closed doors; you cannot simulate a diplomatic docking as it were, between President Nixon and Chairman Mao. So as the week wore on, and the bloom wore off, the necessity for so much secrecy became a burning issue and in the absence of substance what we were getting was in fact a large dose of rhetoric, flamboyance and jazz. There will be more of the same, one would imagine, with the President's re-entry and splashdown Monday night, which will presumably come in the form of a nationally televised presidential report.

And then what? The astronauts bring back rocks for expert analysis but these have not yet unlocked the secrets of the universe and the public interest in moonshots is, by all indications, on the wane. The President has brought back a communiqué, which will similarly be worked over by the experts, and the pickings, we would judge, will likewise be relatively slim. It will be argued by some that Mr. Nixon has performed too sweeping a kowtow, that in his eagerness to produce something of substance he has bartered away our commitment to Nationalist China—with his promise of total military withdrawal

from Taiwan and his concession that "There is but one China and that Taiwan is a part of China"—for rather modest gains: cultural and scientific exchanges; sporadic, high-level diplomatic contacts; and increased trade. Others will doubtless question his literal acceptance of the Bandung principles of peaceful co-existence which the Chinese themselves inspired in 1955 and which this country has refused to embrace until now. There is a danger, in short, of a disillusionment on the part of some which could be as damaging, in its way, as the euphoria which the President has done so much to inspire.

There are two things to be said, it seems to us, about giving way at this point either to a morning-after depression or to visions of that generation of peace that Mr. Nixon would have us accept as the inevitable consequence of his journey to Peking. First, we would simply repeat the warning: Don't jump to conclusions; spirits, whether of Geneva or Camp David or Hollybush—or Peking—can prove evanescent; there are too many uncertainties. If this tells us anything about summit meetings it is that you cannot measure their impact quickly, or reliably; we have Yalta, Geneva, the Nassau meetings between President Kennedy and Prime Minister Macmillan, and perhaps most tellingly the Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting in Vienna to testify to that. Just as we could not tell until the Cuban missile crisis a year later how badly Mr. Khrushchev had misread Mr. Kennedy, so we cannot begin to know now how well, or badly, the Chinese may have read Mr. Nixon, or what the Russians will read into the Peking summit, or what the impact will be on other leaders in other lands.

The second thing we would say on first reading is that Mr. Nixon, in his concessions to the Chinese, has probably paid a heavy, but not unreasonable, price for the excesses of American foreign policy in the postwar years; that this was a payment made higher by the fact that it was long overdue; that it will be painful for many Americans in the short run; but that it may well be richly profitable in the long run, if for no other reason than because we may now come to perceive more clearly an Asian order of priorities and power realities, which will enable us to approach our role in the world in general, and the problem of our disengagement from Vietnam in particular, in more realistic terms. It will not be easy for the President to square the downgrading of this country's obligation to Chiang Kai-shek with an overly rigid, excessively protective attitude toward President Thieu, or to reconcile an open-ended struggle in Vietnam for the larger purpose of containing China, with the "peaceful coexistence" now subscribed to by the Chinese.

But neither will it be easy for him to make the most of what he has achieved in Peking if he continues to overstate—or misstate—the foreseeable gains. "This was the week we changed the world," he declared in Shanghai, as his visit ended, and nobody would deny him that. Whether, as he went on to say, "Generations in the years ahead will look back and thank us for this meeting," is something nobody can know. It is enough, for now, to acknowledge a great event, which speaks for itself, and speaks well for the President. To embellish it with rhetoric and flamboyance and jazz, as Mr. Nixon has himself suggested, is to encourage the suspicion that he doesn't have all that much to sell.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

More Weight in Moscow

It would be naive to conclude from the new Sino-American contacts that a "reversal of alliances" has taken place, or may do so. What is happening is rather a correction of the international balance, stimulated by the arms buildup and maritime expansion of the Soviet Union, for whom nuclear parity with America is obviously not enough and which produced more raw steel than the U.S. for the first time in 1971. Nixon may rightfully hope that his appearance in Moscow will carry more weight now than he has initiated a search for a modus vivendi with Peking and has again displayed the American flag in the Indian Ocean and the Eastern Mediterranean.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

Nixon's Visit to China

The dawn of the new Sino-American friendship and the disruption it is causing in the balance of international forces are events so considerable that their repercussions are bound to be felt by the old nations of our continent. And to affect their current evolution toward unity. It is true that the Europe of the Six and that of the Ten soon to be born are still only a geographic expression. Mainly a community of culture, this Europe is seeking through convergent economic interests a unity of political views without which its future would be precarious.

—Combat (Paris).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 28, 1897

(Because there was no Feb. 29 in 1897 (it was not a leap year), the IHT has selected another item from the issue of Feb. 28, 1897.)
PARIS.—We have had cycle weddings, there have been two or three in Paris, and there was also one in London a fortnight ago. But this morning Figaro tells of an even more up-to-date marriage, the first one in an automobile. The bride and groom arrived at the church in the back seat, and the father was driving. Before long, we may even have honeymoons in automobiles in the Bois de Boulogne.

Fifty Years Ago

February 28, 1922

(Because there was no Feb. 29 in 1922 (it was not a leap year), the IHT has selected another item from the issue of Feb. 28, 1922.)
NEW YORK.—Raw, damp weather at Hot Springs, Ark., where the advance guard has gathered in preparation for the actual opening of the spring training season for the New York Yankees, has kept all of the pitchers and catchers indoors. Babe Ruth alone being able to do any outdoor work. But he has confined his slugging to golf balls. He is not in shape, tipping the scales at well over 200 pounds.



I'm All Right, Jack

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—Imagine that racial conflict in some region of the United States explodes in violence so serious that the federal government sends in troops, then begins arresting blacks suspected of terrorism. Under a special keep-the-peace law it holds 100,000 blacks in prison camps without trial or charges. And all this occurs little public or political criticism outside the affected region.

Some blacks, arrested by the Army, take their case to the Supreme Court and win. The court holds the law giving the Army special powers unconstitutional. But on the night of that decision a constitutional amendment to reverse it is pushed through both houses of Congress by overwhelming majorities; in the Senate there is just one vote against. And again this attracts no more criticism than an occasional newspaper editorial.

Unimaginable? Americans may think so. But in Britain something very like that scenario has happened and is happening right now. The parallel is rough, but it is there.

In Northern Ireland, with a population of 1.5 million, there are now 733 Roman Catholics held in prison or detention camps without charge. A high court decision finding unlawful some of the regulations under which the army exercises police powers has just been reversed by Parliament in a single night, with little expression of public or political concern.

Complacency

The surprise in all this is not the horror of events in Ulster—that is not new—but the complacency of the British reaction. When soldiers shoot 13 civilians dead in Londonderry or IRA bomb kills seven in a British Army camp, the headlines are big. But there is no outcry, no sense even of real menace among the public at the Irish situation in general; not at the gross injustice of internment, not at the scary spectacle of Parliament making constitutional changes in a night, with no chance for public debate.

No American is in a position to take a high moral tone about British policy in Northern Ireland. In World War II the United States interned thousands of Americans of Japanese ancestry despite the Constitution and the Supreme Court. Nor do the irrationalities, the murdering hatreds, the historical emotions of Ireland permit of any pat solutions.

But it is in fact hard to imagine events of such constitutional import as Britain has seen lately occurring in the United States without the deepest evidence of public concern, political action and legal protest. America has terrible problems, and it has made appalling mistakes, but it is not short of concerned people. Smugness is a fault long laid to the British. It is the other side of the traditional virtues: the stiff upper lip, sang-froid, all that sort of thing. Coolness in the face of difficulties is admirable, and the British still have it, but to those who expect passion on passionate subjects they can be maddening.

It is not just Ireland by any means. On the question of the environment, for example, there is an Establishment attitude suggesting that Britain has really solved those problems—all that

hysteria is just the Americans. Cars here continue to pour exhaust into the atmosphere; the Concorde SST project is going ahead. There simply is no equivalent of the American environmental movement.

Britain has its fair share today of the difficulties besetting many industrial societies: high unemployment, inflation, pollution, social division. Britain faces an adjustment to membership in the Common Market. That may be economically and politically wrenching. And it has the intractable problem of Ireland.

Heath Must Wish

It would not be helpful or admirable to cry woe in the face of those challenges. But the man who has the responsibility of dealing with them, Prime Minister Edward Heath, must wish

occasionally that the public understood their seriousness.

Heath's own view is in contrast to the Panglossian optimism of his predecessor, Harold Wilson, who said before an economic crisis that only "moaning minders" saw any clouds on the horizon. Heath has deep feelings about the risks ahead for Britain. The trouble is that he finds it difficult to communicate them—to arouse others empathetically. In his whole government, in fact, there is no one who can talk to the heart of the man in the pub and make him feel involved.

No doubt the passion is there if only someone knew how to tap it. Certainly unemployment and rising prices have provoked discontent. But as in other places, there seems to be a gulf between the people and politics. One longs to say: only connect.

'Week That Changed the World'

By William F. Buckley

PEKING.—In what one devoutly hopes will be the last toast ever offered by a President of the United States to Chairman Mao and Premier Chou, Richard Nixon said, giddily, "This was the week that changed the world."

For once he was not trafficking in hyperbole. It was surely such a week, and it was evident from the strain on the face of Henry Kissinger when he presented himself for questions after the communiqué was issued, that he also so understood it. Those who know Mr. Kissinger and his work are entitled to surmise that the whole China adventure settles now in his mind as a nightmare.

Here is what the Chinese gave up: (1) They consented to traffic with representatives of the government of the United States even though the United States still recognizes the government of Taiwan. (2) They performed routine rhetorical exercises on the theme of world peace, and national sovereignty, thereby disavowing a few Berkeley sophomores and African pundits who believed that Maoism would never equivocate on the primacy of its international revolutionary mission.

Kissinger Replies

When "The New York Times" reporter asked Mr. Kissinger, what has the United States accomplished that wasn't accomplished by ping pong, Mr. Kissinger, nettled, rattled off Chinese obsequies to the good international life. He might as well have cited the Soviet Union's guarantees as described in its constitution.

Here is what the United States gave up:

• With all the world poised to consider one point above all,

namely the integrity of the United States' commitment to Taiwan, it issued a communiqué in which the Red Chinese asserted and reaffirmed their absolute right to conquer Taiwan, while we uttered not one word on the subject of our defense treaty, not one word on the applicability of our principles of self-government and independence to the people of Taiwan.

That staggering capitulation, for all that Kissinger sought to distract from it by citing President Nixon's would report which reaffirmed our defense treaty with Taiwan, is the salient datum in the week that changed the world. All of Asia will understand that whatever the Mandarin niceties of the President's world report, at the crunch he didn't dare risk a social breach in Peking and its implications, merely to reassure the people and the government of Taiwan—nowwithstanding—that on announcing last summer that he would go to China, Mr. Nixon guaranteed that he would not jeopardize the best interests of our "friends."

Since uttering those words, Nixon has seen the expulsion of Taiwan from the United Nations, and now the expulsion of Taiwan from the presidential catalog of nations in Asia whose independence he was prepared to affirm while in China.

• We have lost—irrevocably—any sense of moral mission in the world. Mr. Nixon's appetite for a summit conference in Peking transformed the affair from a meeting of diplomatic technicians concerned to examine and illuminate areas of common interest, into a pageant of moral theater in which Mr. Nixon managed to give the impression that he was consorting with Marian Anderson, Billy Graham and Albert Schweitzer.

Once he decided to come here himself, it was very nearly inevitable that this should happen. Granted, if it had been Theodore Roosevelt, the distortions might have been preserved. But it is important to remember about Mr. Nixon that he is so much the moral enthusiast that he alchemizes the requirements of diplomacy into the coin of ethics. That is why he toasted the bloodiest incumbent chief of state in the world in accents most of us would reserve for Florence Nightingale.

Exporting U.S. Jobs: A Senator's Viewpoint

By Vance Hartke

WASHINGTON.—During the decade of the 1960s more than half a million jobs in the United States were lost to imports, many in industries where parent firms invested abroad and then imported to supply the domestic market. This type of behavior is encouraged by present tax laws and trade policies. More shocking yet is the fact that modern technology, often developed with the substantial participation of U.S. tax dollars is licensed abroad at the expense of domestic employment.

The Foreign Trade and Investment Act of 1972, which I have introduced in the Senate, is designed to put our domestic industry on an even footing with the foreign competition, make domestic investment just as attractive as investment abroad and assure America of full employment with a diversified production base.

At present, our tax laws make an overseas investment more attractive than one in Indiana. For example, profits earned by a foreign subsidiary of an American firm are not taxed until they are repatriated. To the extent that the firm does pay taxes to a foreign government, these taxes count as a dollar-for-dollar credit against any federal tax liability.

Plug Loophole

Profits made in Indiana are taxed when earned. And taxes paid to the State of Indiana can only be taken as a deduction against gross income rather than as a federal tax credit. The Foreign Trade and Investment Act will plug both these gaping loopholes through which American capital, technology and jobs have poured.

Although most countries regulate their technology and carefully control outflows of capital, America has largely left these matters in private hands. This has led to a recent outburst in which American multinational firms contributed to the fall of the dollar by pumping their own corporate funds in international currency speculation. That was only the most visible example of a new phase in corporate abuse.

Plants are closed, new inventions are immediately licensed overseas, workers are thrown out of work and all because of some private calculation of short-term profit. There is no reason that the world's greatest democracy should leave its trade and investment policy in the hands of a few. The Foreign Trade and Investment Act will bring these practices under national control for the first time. The bill empowers the President to limit capital and technology flows where they would have an adverse effect on domestic employment.

In the past few years, a flood of imported shoes, television sets, textiles, radios, calculators as well as steel and machine tools have entered the American mar-

ket. In many cases whole industries have been virtually wiped out. Quality cameras, portable radios, electronic calculators and many other items are no longer produced in this country at all.

Other industries have been so badly hit that investment capital is hard to come by. The prospects of further imports and general uncertainty combine to retard investment in new plants and equipment, which further undermines our competitive position.

Brings Stability

The Foreign Trade and Investment Act brings some stability to this anarchic situation. Taking 1965-69 as a base period, the average amount of imports for each good will be computed and compared to the average level of domestic production over that period.

The relationship of imports to domestic production over this period will determine the percentage share of imports in future years. Rather than set a fixed numerical quota, the bill contemplates the growth of imports in concert with domestic production. Nor does the bill forbid any deviation from this formula. Present and future voluntary agreements would be exempted from the formula as would imports necessary for domestic production.

The world of the 1970s is vastly different from preceding eras. Transportation costs have plummeted downward, communications are vastly improved, multinational organizations and corporations abound, and most countries are pursuing nationalistic trade policies or seeking to industrialize behind carefully designed tariff walls. Yet critics of the Foreign Trade and Investment Act do not seem cognizant of these facts.

The old war cry "protectionism" is trotted out to do battle in a changed world against legislation that proposes to regulate—not stop—imports.

Because of our unique economic position following World War II, we were able to survive in a world where we free traded and others used tariffs, quotas and various non tariff barriers to develop their domestic industry.

Speaking from the quiet seclusion of the university, many academics point out the advantage of trading paper dollars for real Japanese and European goods. Our trading partners are not cooperating in an attempt to raise the American standard of living at their own expense.

Bartering Capital

We are bartering capital, technology, jobs and our economic future for a flood of cameras and tape recorders. This is not a static world of abstract models, but a new real world in which economic powers rise and fall in an intensely competitive international environment.

The most immediate victim of this economic neglect is the American factory worker.

At best, a lost job means painful and expensive relocation. At worst it means lost pension rights, months of debilitating unemployment and a soured future. But the factory worker is only the first to feel the crunch. The service workers who depend on his demand and the skilled engineers who design his product are the next to go.

Despite years of rhetoric about adjustment assistance and feeble attempts at reducing foreign barriers to American exports, we are faced with mounting unemployment and a growing excess of imports over exports. The time for action is now.

Mr. Hartke, a Democrat, is the senior U.S. senator from Indiana. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

—Letters—

Ulster and the U.K.

Isn't it time that the British establishment stopped being emotional about the suggestion that Ulster may not be immutably part of the United Kingdom? Do they always have to react in a near paranoiac way to suggestions from the other side of the Atlantic that there may be an international dimension to the Ulster situation? If not, then there is little hope for any peace in Ireland.

JOHN B. MAHONEY.

London.

You Know Me, Al

Further Arabic words (DET, Letters, Feb. 18) to be expunged from our glorious tongue: al-gebra, alcohol, alcove, alkali, Al-you-know-who.

K. KANNING.

Frankfurt.

Round War Intensified in Indochina

34 Communists Reported Killed

SAIGON, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Fierce fighting flared in four areas of South Vietnam and in Cambodia today. Spokesmen reported 194 guerrillas and 26 South Vietnamese killed in the first of battles.

U.S. troops accounted for at least 20 of the Communist dead in clashes ranging from the Da Nang area to the coastal region northeast of Saigon. Two Americans were reported wounded when their observation helicopter was shot down in one skirmish.

The air war also flared up and 12 F-4s flew 12 missions against suspected guerrilla positions in South Vietnam, the most in two weeks. They concentrated their attacks on the Khe Sanh area, just below the Demilitarized Zone.

No Trail Bombed

Fighter-bombers were out in force over the Ho Chi Minh trail supply network in Laos.

U.S. planes were fired yesterday at two U.S. planes, which used evasive action to dodge the missiles.

U.S. spokesmen said First Air Cavalry Division troops and South Vietnamese Ranger teams ambushed the Communists twice in areas east of Firebase "Fidler's Green," 30 miles northeast of Saigon, and killed eight without suffering casualties themselves.

East of Saigon, other First Air Cavalry troops fought in a bunker area blasted Saturday night with a giant 15,000-pound bomb dropped from a C-130 cargo plane.

The bomb was aimed at a bunker line from which guerrillas killed one American and wounded 21 others Friday in an ambush.

U.S. helicopter gunships near Da Nang killed 12 more Viet Cong and North Vietnamese yesterday while supporting South Vietnamese troops in the area.

In a delayed report, the South Vietnamese command reported the city of Hue hit by four 123-mm rockets Saturday night, injuring two children and wrecking two houses. Komium in the Central Highlands was hit the same night but suffered no casualties.

Spokesmen said a total of 9,000 South Vietnamese troops were fighting inside Cambodia in a three-pronged operation aimed at clearing out border areas.

Drive Begins Month Ago

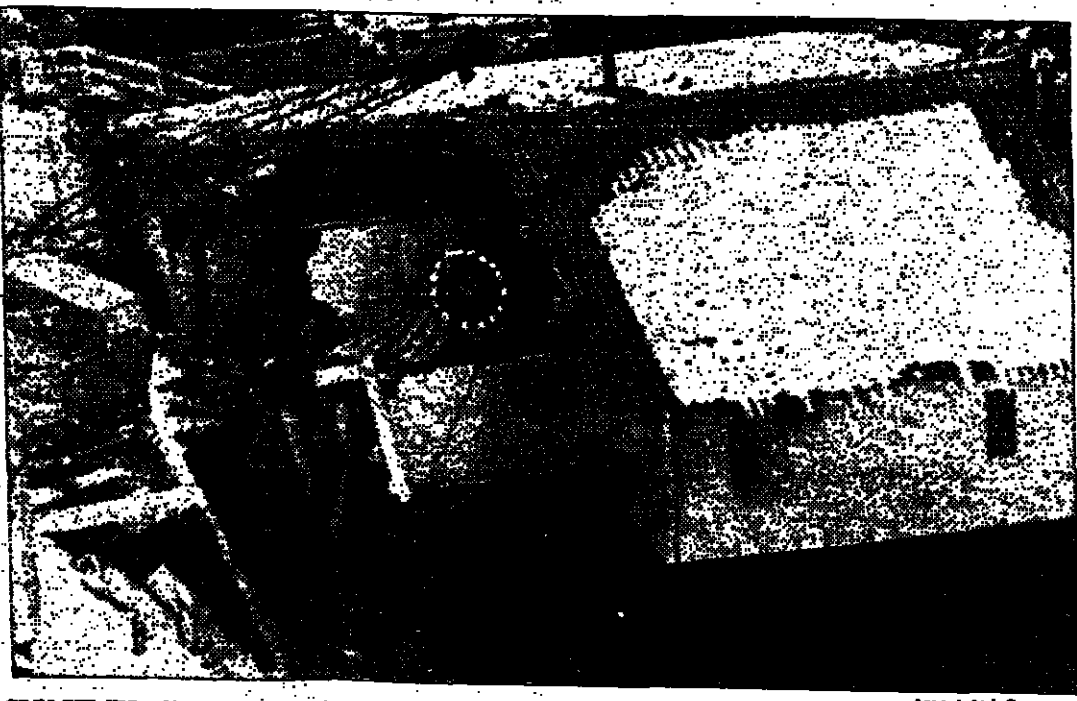
The push into Cambodia was part of the allied effort to hunt a threatened Communist offensive.

It began without public fanfare four weeks ago, when a 4,000-man South Vietnamese force which had been encamped in the Parrot's Beak area of Cambodia for almost two years went on the offensive.

Part of the force, including Rangers and armored units, clashed with guerrillas yesterday seven miles northeast of Svay Rieng in the biggest battle of the campaign so far. Svay Rieng is four miles inside Cambodia and 65 miles west of Saigon.

To the west, a second column of about 3,000 South Vietnamese moved into a marshy area of Cambodia between the Bassac River and the Gulf of Thailand Thursday and in a battle with Communist forces killed six guerrillas. No allied forces had been in the area for months.

Yesterday a third column of about 1,500 men moved from the southwestern edge of the Central Highlands against so-called Base Area 740, a Communist stronghold that straddles South Vietnam's Quang Tri Province and Cambodia's Mondul Kiri Province, about 130 miles north of Saigon.



SMASH-IN—Japanese riot police use iron ball (circle) to smash wall of mountain lodge yesterday during effort to capture armed radicals and rescue woman hostage.

Free Hostage After 10-Day Siege

1,500 Japanese Police Take Five Leftists

KARUIZAWA, Japan, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—Two police officers were shot dead today as they led a desperate nine-hour, room-to-room battle inside a mountain-side house to rescue a housewife held hostage by leftist gunmen.

The five gunmen had held off 1,500 police for 10 days in the longest siege in Japanese criminal history. But the police finally battered their way into the three-story house with a crane-operated steel ball that ripped out part of the wall and roof.

They poured tons of water through the holes from powerful jets until it cascaded out of windows on the other side of the house and kept the rooms almost continuously filled with clouds of choking tear gas from a steady barrage of grenades.

Special squads stormed in from several directions as the gunmen, members of the Unified Red Army urban guerrillas, fought back with gunfire and home-made bombs.

A superintendent and an inspector were shot in the face and killed, and eight more policemen were wounded, several seriously, before the gunmen were overpowered as they attempted to use housewife Yasuko Muta as a human shield in their final retreat, a third-story bedroom.

"Extremists shouted, 'You die as the gunmen, handcuffed and with numbers strung round their necks, were hustled into Karuizawa police station for questioning tonight."

It was announced that the father of one of the arrested youths had committed suicide earlier today.

One of the gunmen was later taken to a hospital with a head wound. No details of how he was injured were immediately available.

Mrs. Muta, 31, who suffers from anemia, was said to be in satisfactory condition, although she had not eaten for three days.

The guerrillas took her prisoner on Feb. 19 as they fled from a gun battle with police combing the mountains around this central Japanese resort for suspected hideouts of leftist groups.

The Unified Red Army has been blamed for a number of bomb explosions and armed robberies in the past year.

It was responsible for a hijacking in April, 1970, when nine sword-wielding youths forced a Japanese airliner to fly to North Korea. The nine are still believed to be living there.

Police ordered today's all-out assault only as a last resort and because of fears for Mrs. Muta's health—she is considered extremely delicate.

Until then they had adopted a war of attrition against the gunmen. Bombardments of the house with water jets, tear gas and smoke bombs were supplemented at night by loudspeakers blaring out ear-splitting tape recordings of revving motorcycles and roaring bulldozers.

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Poland Ends Law Opposed By Church

2d Big Concession In 13 Months

WARSAW, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Poland's Communist leadership, in a major concession to the Catholic Church, has abolished a law requiring bishops to keep inventories of all church assets, a church spokesman said today.

"The state has come to the conclusion that the regulation is wrong and abolished it," the spokesman said.

The government's decision was the second major concession to the church in 13 months, and the first to result from church-state negotiations.

The government newspaper *Swobodna Prasa* said the decision was another act of good will on the part of the state, which is an essential factor on the path of normalization of church-state relations.

Although the law, passed in 1962, was never actually implemented—bishops steadily refused to provide the inventories—efforts to enforce it contributed to the worsening of church-state relations. Also, the regime imposed higher taxes on church property.

Steps to end the church-state feud began in January, 1971, after Edward Gierek took over as Polish Communist party leader from Wladyslaw Gomulka.

First, the government announced the restoration of thousands of churches in former German territories to Catholic rule. Previously, the state had considered them World War II booty and rented them to the church.

The church responded by authorizing Bishop Bronislaw Dabrowski, secretary of the Polish episcopate, to start talks with the Gierek government.

Western diplomats said today the government's decision to revoke the inventory law, which was a major obstacle to improved church-state relations, indicated rapid progress toward ending the church-state feud.

In return for the government concessions, Polish Primate Stefan Cardinal Wyszynski has ceased his repeated attacks on Poland's Communist regime.

Sir Alec Opens Talks in Spain On Gibraltar

MADRID, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—British Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home today opened exploratory talks with Spain on the dispute over Gibraltar.

Sir Alec, who arrived here last night for a three-day official visit at the invitation of Spanish Foreign Minister Gregorio Lopez Bravo, was said by informed sources to have come here to discuss Spanish views on how the dispute could be settled. He was said not to intend to present any new ideas of his own.

According to the sources, it was felt better to begin exploratory talks in Madrid, as suggested by Mr. Lopez Bravo six months ago as a means of "thinking together" on the issue, rather than to allow the two-year-old deadlock to set worse.

The Spanish were also understood to have no proposals to put forward but to be equally interested in improving the strained relations with Britain stemming from their demand for the return of sovereignty over Gibraltar to Spain.

Both sides privately stressed that Sir Alec's talks with Mr. Lopez Bravo were not intended to be negotiations.

Tonight, at a dinner in honor of Sir Alec, Mr. Lopez Bravo declared that Spain was ready to seek a solution to the Gibraltar problem that "would safeguard the interests of the inhabitants" of the colony.

Sir Alec replied that a quick solution to the issue was unlikely, but that he was a master of territory, for it is pre-eminently a problem of people.

Britain to Close Busiest Abortion Clinic Next Week

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The government today ordered Britain's busiest abortion clinic to close next week. The move was seen as a bid to stem the rapid increase in pregnancy terminations since abortion became legal in 1968.

Health Minister Sir Keith Joseph said the Langham Street Clinic in the Marylebone district of London would have its license renewed when it expires next Monday. Sir Keith said the River Park Nursing Home, near Leamington Spa, in Warwickshire, would also be removed from the list of approved abortion clinics.

A spokesman of the Langham Street Clinic, which has carried out more than 27,000 abortions since the 1968 abortion act, said the clinic planned to appeal against the minister's decision.

Abortion figures for 1971 have not been officially released yet but they are expected to be about 140,000. This compares with a 1970 total of 83,551.

A special government committee is currently hearing evidence on the workings of the abortion act and will report to Sir Keith later this year.

Catholics Bombed in Ulster; Protestant 'Backlash' Is Seen

Protestant 'Backlash' Is Seen

BELFAST, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Extremists today attacked several establishments used or owned mainly by Roman Catholics in what police sources said may have been a Protestant "backlash" in Northern Ireland.

In England, two Irish laborers were jailed on conspiracy charges in connection with the bombing of a British Army officers' mess there on Tuesday in which a Catholic chaplain, a gardener and five women died.

In Belfast, fire destroyed a community relations building in the Catholic Springfield Road district and a building used as a social center in the nearby Ballymurphy housing estate, another Roman Catholic area.

A bomb explosion destroyed the Horsehoe Bar, a Catholic-owned pub in the capital's mixed Protestant-Catholic Cliftonville area.

In the Irish Sea coast village of Donaghadee, east of Belfast, a bomb blast demolished a pub owned by Freddie Gilroy, former British Empire and European bantamweight champion, who is a Catholic.

Police said that there were no casualties in the attacks on the Catholic-owned or used establishments.

"These incidents could have been a backlash by Protestant militants in retaliation for all the IRA (Irish Republican Army) violence in the province," a police official told newsmen.

Police said that shots were fired over the home of Dan Devlin, uncle of militant Catholic leader Bernadette Devlin, in Cookstown, 40 miles west of Belfast. Miss Devlin was not there, police said.

Establishments owned or used mainly by Catholics have been bombed or otherwise attacked during the last year in the province but rarely in such concentrated numbers as today's incidents.

The IRA, which advocates the forceful unification of the predominantly Protestant North with the Catholic Irish Republic, has claimed responsibility for much of the violence.

Kept in Custody

In Aldershot, England, Francis P. Kissane, 33, and Michael F. Duignan, 28, were remanded into custody until Friday on charges linked to the explosion that wrecked the officers' mess at a British Army base there.

Mr. Kissane was charged with conspiring to cause the blast. Mr. Duignan was charged with illegal possession of a shotgun and ammunition. Both were charged with conspiring to pervert the course of justice in connection with the explosion by using a false driving license.

Police said that the two men, arrested last week, would be held pending further investigation into the explosion, for which the IRA has claimed responsibility.

Secret Anti-IRA Steps

LONDON, Feb. 28 (AP)—The British government said today it is taking secret steps to counter guerrilla violence in England by the IRA, which bombed Britain's biggest army base last week and killed seven persons.

In a statement to the House of Commons, Home Secretary Reginald Maudling also said that the government is considering reactivating a 1939 law empowering it to expel Irish guerrillas. But he sidestepped a question whether he would seek to outlaw the IRA in Britain.

Although the IRA is outlawed in the Irish Republic, it has not been made illegal in Britain because of this country's tradition of political freedom for all groups. The only exception is in Northern Ireland.

La Paz, Bolivia, Feb. 28 (AP)—Beate Klarsfeld and an elderly woman, the cause of this country's concern, were notified today that they must leave Bolivia "for having violated immigration regulations."

The two women, who had come to La Paz to aid French attempts to extradite a German-born Bolivian citizen, Klaus Altmann, who is accused of being Nazi war criminal Klaus Barbie, were expected to leave the country today.

Mrs. Klarsfeld, 33, and her companion, Mrs. Rita Halanbrenner, 68, received the expulsion order during a tumultuous news conference called to present a French television film.

The film allegedly shows persons who claim to have recognized Mr. Altmann as Barbie. The showing of the film was suspended after Mrs. Klarsfeld announced that "they are asking us to leave the country. But the only thing we can be accused of is having come here to Bolivia to seek justice."

Mrs. Halanbrenner claims that Barbie, World War II Gestapo chief in Lyons, sent her husband and three children to die in concentration camps.

Soviet Translator Pleads Innocent To Spy Charges

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (AP)—Valery I. Markelov, the Soviet translator accused of trying to buy secret plans for a new Navy fighter plane, pleaded innocent today to charges of espionage.

Mr. Markelov appeared before federal Judge Mark Costantino, in Brooklyn. The judge gave the Russian's lawyer 80 days to prepare pretrial motions.

Mr. Markelov entered his plea through his lawyer, Donald Ruby, who asked the judge for 90 days in which to prepare motions. He maintained there were substantial constitutional questions that would require much research.

Mr. Markelov, who remained free under \$100,000 bail, is staying at the Soviet Union's UN mission. It was learned that Mr. Markelov's wife and child have moved from the family's apartment to the Soviet mission to be with him.

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British Railways Increasing Most Fares by 5 Pct.

LONDON, Feb. 28 (Reuters)—Rail fares throughout Britain are to be raised by up to 26 percent starting next month but mostly about 5 percent.

Only 11 months ago, state-owned British Railways raised fares in London by 23 to 66 percent and by 10 to 20 percent for inter-city journeys.

The new rates will come into force on March 26 in the London and southeast regions and on April 23 in other parts of the country.

The railways board said government grants will enable most fare increases to be kept within the 5 percent limit set by the Confederation of British Industry.

The single fare between London and Edinburgh will, for example, be raised from £6.50 to £7.

Fares, unchanged during fare rises last month, will be increased at the same time.

Dr. Victor Heiser, 99 Wrote Of World Fight on Disease

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT)—Dr. Victor George Heiser, 99, who recounted his fight against disease throughout the world in his best-selling autobiography, "An American Doctor's Odyssey," died yesterday in New York Hospital.

Dr. Heiser, a former associate director of the International health division of the Rockefeller Foundation, circled the earth 17 times on his medical missions, combating malaria in the Philippines, hookworm in India and disease in Egypt, China and Malaya.

His preventive measures included draining swamps and installing water and sewerage systems. After such improvements, he said, there was nothing more important to the health of a community than proper diet.

"The known diseases we have left could probably be cut in half if we learned to eat correctly," he once said.

He began his career in the Marine Health Service, forerunner of the Public Health Service.

His first assignment was to study ways of preventing immigrants from arriving with infectious diseases. As a result of his work, the United States and Canada passed restrictive laws, and European governments agreed to keep diseased persons from sailing.

In 1903, Dr. Heiser became chief quarantine officer and later director of health in the Philippine Islands, remaining there until 1915. He was credited with saving 100,000 lives a year through his organization of sanitation and preventive medicine in the islands.

In 1914, Dr. Heiser joined the Rockefeller Foundation as "health salesman." He was with the foundation until 1934, traveling and attacking dysentery, yellow fever, cholera, typhus, yaws and other diseases.

Pat Brady

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Feb. 28 (UPI)—Pat Brady, 57, musician, singer and comedian best known as the sidekick of movie cowboy Roy Rogers, died yesterday.

Mr. Brady appeared in nearly 80 motion pictures, usually as a genial Western character. He was a familiar figure to millions because of the movies and a TV series he did with Roy Rogers. He made his jeep "Nellie Bell" a household word with his catch phrase while trying to stop the vehicle—"Whooa, Nellie Bell."

Herman C. Kramert

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 28 (AP)—Herman C. Kramert, 64, a businessman and philanthropist who gave millions for education, medicine and the arts, died Thursday in Clearwater, Fla.

Mr. Kramert founded Inland Container Corp. as a rented box plant in Indianapolis in 1928. It is now one of the world's largest manufacturers of corrugated shipping containers, with sales in 1971 of about \$200 million.

His philanthropic gifts included the nine-story Kramert Graduate School of Industrial Administration at Purdue; the Kramert Art Museum and the five-theater Kramert Center for the Performing Arts at the University of Evansville; and buildings at the Indiana-Purdue University campus in Indianapolis.

Berry College at Mount Berry, Ga., Anderson College at Anderson, Ind., and at the Institute of Paper Chemistry in Appleton, Wis.

Labor Act Becomes Law In Britain</

**Profit Drops
17% in 1971
At Matsushita****Bayer Reports Fall
Of 13.5% in Earnings**

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Matsushita Electric Industrial profit slumped 17 percent in the year ended Nov. 30, the company reported today.

Consolidated net profit fell to the equivalent of \$182.6 million, or \$2.96 per American Depository Share (ADS), from \$228.7 million, or \$3.55 per ADS, a year earlier. One ADS equals 10 Matsushita shares.

Consolidated sales for the year rose 1.7 percent, to \$3,516 billion from \$3,455 billion in 1970.

The company attributed its profit decline primarily to sluggish conditions in Japan. It listed as an extraordinary item a loss of \$7.2 million, or 9 cents per ADS, resulting from the decline in the value of the dollar during the last three months of its fiscal year.

Bayer Earnings Decline

LEVERKUSEN, West Germany, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—Faber-Castell Bayer AG said 1971 profit fell 13.5 percent to 256 million Deutsche marks, compared with 296 million DM in 1970.

Bayer noted that the latest figure was provisional and was based on a tax deduction of 275 million DM, calculated on the assumption that it will pay a dividend of 1.5 DM a share, down from 2 DM in 1970. The company said it had not yet made a final decision on its payout.

Bayer said group turnover rose 8.8 percent to 10.17 billion DM from 9.5 billion in 1970.

Cite Sluggish Loan Demand**Fed Officials Deny Blame
For Low Short-Term Rates**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (NYT).—Top officials of the Federal Reserve Board, while saying little in public, believe the Fed is being unfairly criticized at home and abroad for "driving down" short-term U.S. interest rates.

The charge is connected with the recent nervousness in foreign exchange markets. The critics contend that the low short-term rates have been a factor in preventing dollars from flowing home and even starting another outflow.

Fed authorities do not deny that the gap between U.S. and European interest rates has been a troublesome element in recent weeks in the international monetary situation. But they contend

**Bonn Aide Quits
Over Tax Reform**

BONN, Feb. 28 (UPI).—Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller today accepted the resignation of State Secretary Heinz Haller, the man responsible for the government's pending tax reform, a government spokesman said.

The spokesman, Conrad Ahlers, told a news conference that Mr. Haller's resignation would become effective immediately.

Mr. Haller, a professor of national economy and financial sciences, assumed his post in April, 1970.

Political sources said he apparently made his decision because of differences with Mr. Schiller over the tax-reform program.

Indicators Signal U.S. Recovery**Capital Spending
Seen Rising 11%**

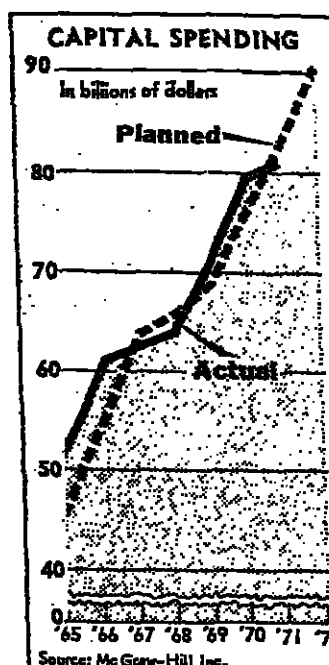
By Herbert Koshetz

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—U.S. industry has raised its sights for capital spending this year, McGraw-Hill Publications reports.

A recheck of plans for improving plant and equipment indicates that business will spend \$90.75 billion for this purpose in 1972, an increase of 11 percent from the level of estimated spending in 1971.

The increase in capital spending plans indicates a resurgence of confidence in the economy, according to Douglas Greenwood, chief economist for the business publishers.

"The elimination of many of the uncertainties that plagued American business during Phase 1 and Phase 2 of the President's program, plus shifting economic and political factors, have resulted in an improved level of business confidence," he said.



The less the Fed buys bills, the less upward pressure there is on their price and thus the less downward pressure on their yield. The "twist" operation reached its peak in the October-January period, when 65 percent of net securities purchases were in the longer-term areas.

Discount Rate Stable

Officials also point out that the Fed has not reduced its discount rate in the last two months, although the low level of short-term rates generally would, under past practice, have led to a reduction. It is clear that the decision not to change the discount rate was made to avoid any further downward pressure on short-term rates.

Fed authorities also reject the charge that they have been flooding the market with bank reserves, though they concede reserves grew rapidly in January.

**Tool Orders
Trail Dec. but
Top '71 Month**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—U.S. machine-tool orders dropped 22 percent in January from December, but were 31.8 percent higher than in the 1971 month, the National Machine Tool Builders' Association reported over the weekend.

Machine-tool makers reiterated an earlier forecast that the first-half outlook is grim, but that a pickup during the second half is expected. The order level is carefully watched as an indicator of the capital goods spending plans of businesses.

Industry orders for lathes, milling machines, grinders and other machines to shape metal by cutting totaled \$51.3 million in January, down 27.5 percent from December's total but up 40 percent from January, 1971.

Few Big Orders in December

As previously reported, a sizable portion of the December level was due to orders for only a couple of major projects, particularly a Pinto engine facility Ford Motor is adding.

**Japan May Lend
Some Reserves
To Businessmen**

TOKYO, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Japan is thinking of trying to solve its problem of rapidly mounting foreign exchange reserves by lending some of them to businessmen for investment overseas, Kyodo news service reported over the weekend.

Japan's foreign currency reserves now total about \$15.9 billion and are expected to keep rising.

Quoting informed sources, Kyodo said the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) recently started talks with the Finance Ministry on the plan to establish a "foreign currency investment and loan account" for some of the nation's foreign currency holdings.

The report said two advantages are seen—slowing the buildup of Japan's foreign exchange reserves, and making the most of the currency reserves by promoting currently lagging private Japanese projects to develop economic resources overseas and cooperation in the economic development of developing nations.

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**Sharp Gain Set
By Leading Index**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—A good report on the health of the U.S. economy came today with a Commerce Department statement that the composite index of leading business indicators gained a sharp 2.3 percent in January.

The index is considered one of the more important economic indicators. Its components cover a broad spectrum of the economy and its movements tend to herald the economy's future direction.

Today's gain, carrying the index to 124.5 percent of the 1967 average, followed a downward-revised increase of 1.2 percent in December, and was surpassed only by the rise of 2.5 percent in October, 1968, according to Harold C. Passer, assistant commerce secretary for economic affairs.

Last month, six of the eight available leading indicators improved. Improvements were shown by the measure of initial claims for unemployment, insurance, stock prices, new orders for durables, contracts and orders for plant and equipment, industrial materials prices and the price-labor cost ratio.

Declines were registered in the average work week and in building permits.

**\$382 Million
Army Contract**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (Reuters).—The Army today awarded McDonnell Douglas Corp. a \$382-million contract for the building of a prototype hard-side radar and missile system to defend the U.S. Minuteman intercontinental ballistic missile force.

The Army said the entire program may cost \$700 million to \$800 million.

Raytheon Co. and Hughes Aircraft Co. had been competing with McDonnell Douglas for the hard-side contract.

**Russia to Pay
\$330 Million for
Canadian Wheat**

OTTAWA, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—Russia has agreed to buy up to 165 million bushels of wheat from Canada valued at about \$330 million, the Canadian government announced today.

Shipments under the new contract will begin in July after completion of delivery of 130 million bushels under a previous contract.

The new contract has a firm commitment for Russia to buy 130 million bushels and an option to buy an additional 35 million bushels, Ottawa said.

Under the agreement, Russia will pay cash on delivery.

**Dow Average Edges
Closer to 925 Marker**

By Terry Robards

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (NYT).—The New York Stock Exchange scored a narrow gain today, as most leading price indicators approached record highs and all climbed into new high ground for 1971-72.

The Dow Jones Industrial average closed with a gain of 1.50 at 924.29, edging the former 1971-72 high of 922.94 attained Feb. 16, but still about 70 below the record of 955.15 reached early in 1966.

Volume on the Big Board came to 10.2 million shares, just a bit more than Friday's 10.1 million. Ninety-nine stocks set new highs for 1971-72 and only four touched lows.

Most Active Issues

The two most active issues, Gulf Oil and Lorton Industries, moved in opposite directions in response to news items. Gulf was all over the tape and closed with a gain of 2 3/8 at 29 1/8.

The company announced the development of a new process which it said can extract 30 percent more gasoline from a barrel of crude oil. Gulf said the process can work on 70 to 75 percent of the crude oil produced in the United States and much of the crude produced abroad.

Lorton reported a deficit of over \$8.7 million for its fiscal second quarter ended Jan. 31. The loss was due mainly to write-offs, but the stock plunged 3 to close at 20 3/4.

IBM fell 5 1/2 to 367 and traded as low as 365. There was a published report that Europe's computer makers are posing a challenge to IBM's markets in Western Europe.

Avon Products dropped 3 3/4.

**Company
Reports**

International Utilities	
Fourth Quarter	1971 1970
Revenue (millions)	285.5 259.5
Profits (millions)	13.2 10.9
Per Share	0.87 0.73

Iowa Beef Processors	
First Quarter	1971 1970
Revenue (millions)	280.3 259.5
Profits (millions)	1.45 1.29
Per Share	0.67 0.91

Liton Industries	
Second Quarter	1972 1971
Revenue (millions)	622.2 599.8
Profits (millions)	8.75 11.92

First Rail	
Revenue (millions)	1,204.5 1,166.1
Profits (millions)	3.17 35.58

Universal Oil	
Fourth Quarter	1971 1970
Revenue (millions)	181.38 169.64
Profits (millions)	5.86 1.07
Per Share	0.59 0.07

Year	
Revenue (millions)	470.29 429.50
Profits (millions)	26.86 5.34
Per Share	0.53

to 111 1/4, and Philip Morris 1 to 76.

Copper shares also backed down after climbing sharply Friday in response to higher industry prices for copper.

Prices eased in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Amex index dipped 0.02 to 27.78, while declines led advances 142 against 417.

Turnover aggregated 5.99 million shares compared with 6.71 million traded on Friday.

Heavily-traded Veritron edged up 5 8 at 73.8 but Austral Oil dropped 15 8 to 25 1/4. Heek's dropped 3 3/8 to 29 1/8.

In OTC trade NASDAQ activities included Matsushita Electric, 23 1/8, off 1 8, Penn Offshore Gas, 10 1/4, off 1 8, Atlantic Dept. Stores, 6, up 1, and Pennsylvania Life, 31 3/4, up 1 1/2.

On the bond market, prices drifted in a lackluster trading session, with corporates closing off 1/8 to 1 1/4 point and government intermediates off 1/32 to 1/8 point.

**Labor Leader
Hits Wage Rise
Given to Painters**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—A deep crack developed in labor's united approach to government wage controls as a key union leader on the Pay Board sharply attacked the wage increases being approved for construction workers.

I. W. Abel, president of the United Steelworkers Union, apparently shocked many union officials by complaining in a telegram to his 14 Pay Board colleagues that the construction industry stabilization committee is approving numerous building trades pacts that go beyond the Pay Board's guidelines.

Noting that the board is seeking to hold wage boosts to 5.5 percent a year, the head of the largest union in the AFL-CIO protested that the construction pact recently approved a contract that gives a painters union local in Pennsylvania wage and benefit increases totaling 53 percent over three years.

"Such a double standard is indefensible," asserted Mr. Abel.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**ITT Offers to Acquire U.K. Firm**

International Telephone & Telegraph says it has offered to acquire Asha Chemical, a British manufacturer of toilet, cosmetic, pharmaceutical and veterinary preparations, through an indirect transaction involving payment to Asha holders of about \$2.8 million and about the same amount in ITT common stock. Holders of about 14 percent of Asha's stock have said they will accept the offer and recommend that other holders do likewise.

Libya Said to Cut Oil Output

Technical experts from the Libyan Oil Ministry have reportedly told the Oasec group, currently the largest producer in Libya, to cut back production by about 100,000 barrels daily. Oasec, producing between 800,000 and 900,000 barrels daily before the reported cutback, operates for the Royal Dutch/Shell Group, Continental Oil, Marathon Oil and Amerasia Hess. The cutback is said to have gone into effect earlier this month and is the first since the government reduced production by about 700,000 barrels a day 18 months ago in the period which led up to the Tehran and Tripoli talks on posted prices. No other company has so far been affected by cutbacks, oil sources say.

Canadian Offshore Gas Accord

British Petroleum reports an agreement for a \$25-million exploration program covering 12.7 million acres off Canada's east coast, has been completed between Columbia Gas Development of Canada, and two BP Canadian affiliates. Under the agreement Columbia will spend \$25 million by Sept. 30, 1979, to conduct an exploration and drilling program on the acreage, in return for which it will earn a 40 percent working interest in the permits. BP's affiliates will operate the program.

Stock Market Computer Developed

Bunker Ramo, the parent of the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation System, says it has developed an innovation in stock market communications. The system, scheduled to be unveiled in New York on March 8, utilizes Bunker's System 7 computer program. Bunker says the system can produce a cathode-ray picture of the last sale, bid, asked and volume data for a given stock on every exchange on which it trades. Tentatively known as a "multi-market composite display," the system is said to be a big step toward the creation of a central marketplace.

Japan, France Sign Nuclear Pact

Japan and France have signed a 10-year agreement for cooperation in the development and peaceful uses of nuclear energy and exchanges of experts and scientific information. Japan has signed similar agreements with the United States, Britain, Canada and Australia. Under the latest agreement, the two nations will conclude an accord with the International Atomic Energy Agency subscribing to its safeguard measures that prohibit the use of nuclear fuel for military purposes.

Mitsubishi Studies Chrysler Project

Mitsubishi Motor says it is studying a Chrysler proposal to build small trucks for sale in the United States. The Japanese firm, which already has a capital link-up with Chrysler, denies Tokyo press reports that it has already decided to start production. Mitsubishi says Chrysler wants to sell trucks with a loading capacity of 1 to 1.5 tons in the U.S. market. Ford earlier this year linked with Toyo Kogyo to sell small trucks in the United States. Isuzu Motor also plans to start offering similar trucks under arrangements with General Motors, with which it formed a link last year.

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	Today	Previous
Star. (6 per \$)	2.8958	2.8950-55
Belgian franc	43.75-80	43.74-75
Deutsche mark	3.1250-50	3.1249-70
Danish krone	6.8688-25	6.8679-49
Free Fr. Fr.	5.8575-025	5.85-05
Guilder	3.7195-18	3.7190-50
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	528.10-30	527.30-80
Peseta	65.90-91	65.9170-80
Schilling	32.20-34	32.20-34
Sv. krona	4.7925-35	4.7910-30
Swiss franc	2.4750-55	2.4750-55
Yen	304.15	302.15

Slight Price Rise

PARIS, Feb. 28 (AP-DJ).—The French retail price index increased 0.3 percent in January, the smallest monthly rise since December, 1970, the Finance Ministry said today. Last December prices had risen 0.5 percent bringing the year's increase to 6 percent.

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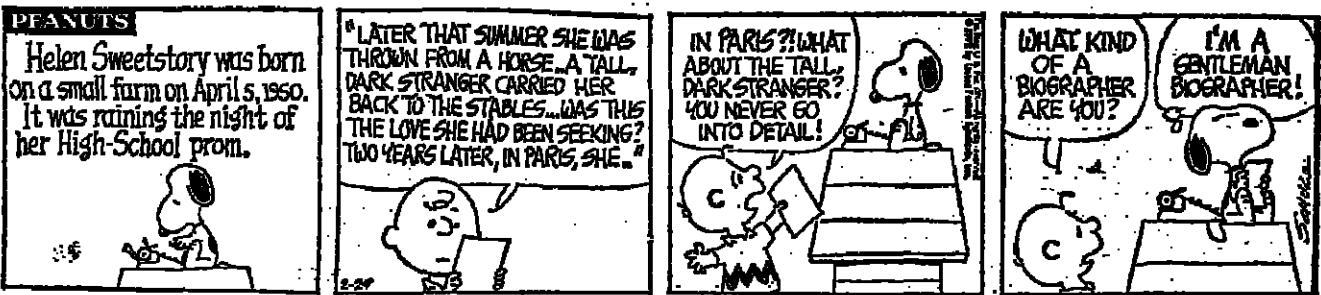
Notion is hereby given, pursuant to the terms of said Notes and the Fiscal Agency Agreement dated as of September 28, 1970 among General Cable International N.V., General Cable Corporation, Guarantor, and Irving Trust Company, Fiscal Agent, that General Cable International N.V. intends to call for redemption on March 30, 1972 (last day of March 1972, not a business day) by operation of the Sinking Fund provisions of said Notes \$700,000,000 of General Cable International N.V.'s Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980 at 100% of the principal amount thereof, which have been selected for redemption by Irving Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent under said Fiscal Agency Agreement, as provided in said Notes as follows:

Notes in the principal amount of \$1,000 bearing the prefix M to be redeemed in whole.

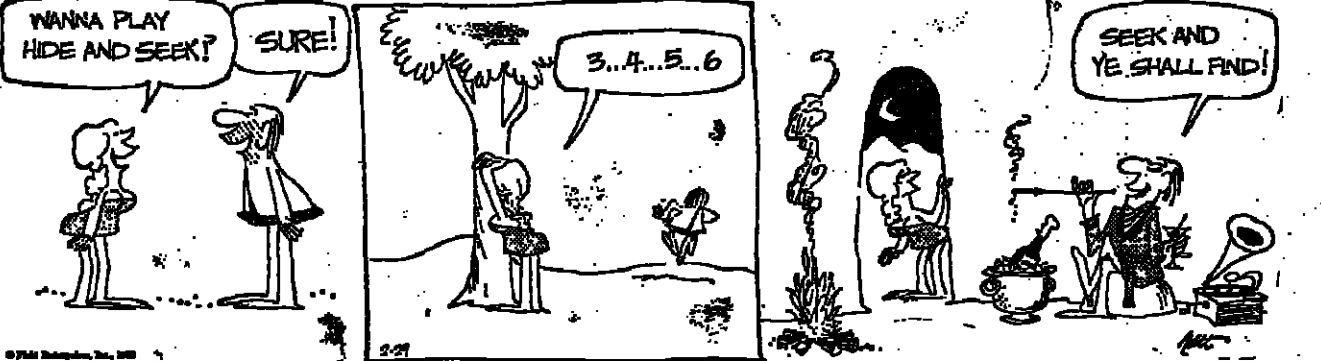
Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount	Serial Number	Amount
30	136	271	894	531	637	889	722
31	137	272	895	532	638	890	723
32	138	273	896	533	639	891	724
33	139	274	897	534	640	892	725
34	140	275	898	535	641	893	726
35	141	276	899	536	642	894	727
36	142	277	900	537	643	895	728
37	143	278	901	538	644	896	729
38	144	279	902	539	645	897	730
39	145	280	903	540	646	898	731
40	146	281	904	541	647	899	732
41	147	282	905	542	648	900	733
42	148	283	906	543	649	901	734
43	149	284	907	544	650	902	735
44	150	285	908	545	651	903	736
45	151	286	909	546	652	904	737
46	152	287	910	547	653	905	738
47	153	288	911	548	654	906	739
48	154	289	912	549	655	907	740
49	155	290	913	550	656	908	741
50	156	291	914	551	657	909	742
51	157	292	915	552	658	910	743
52	158	293	916	553	659	911	744
53	159	294	917	554	660	912	745
54	160	295	918	555	661	913	746
55	161	296	919	556	662	914	747
56	162	297	920	557	663	915	748
57	163	298	921	558	664	916	749
58	164	299	922	559	665	917	750
59	165	300	923	560	666	918	751
60	166	301	924	561	667	919	752
61	167	302	925	562	668	920	753
62	168	303	926	563	669	921	754
63	169	304	927	564	670	922	755
64	170	305	928	565	671	923	756
65	171	306	929	566	672	924	757
66	172	307	930	567	673	925	758
67	173	308	931	568	674	926	759
68	174	309	932	569	675	927	760
69	175	310	933	570	676	928	761
70	176	311	934	571	677	929	762
71	177	312	935	572	678	930	763
72	178	313	936	573	679	931	764
73	179	314	937	574	680	932	765
74	180	315	938	575	681	933	766
75	181	316	939	576	682	934	767
76	182	317	940	577	683	935	76

(Continued on next page.)

PEANUTS



B.C.



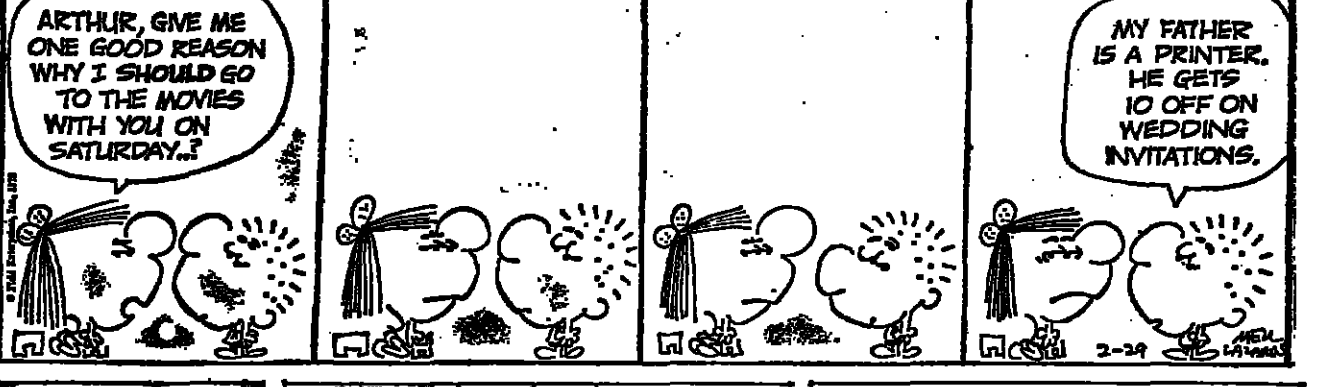
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MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Bad luck stories often turn out to be stories of bad bidding or bad play. However South was entitled to sympathy on the diagrammed deal.

His side had to choose between two game contracts, four hearts or five diamonds, each of which offered a 90 percent chance. He chose hearts, the better match point contract, and was beaten by a combination of a bad break and fine defense--only to find out later that the alternative contract would have succeeded.

South opened one heart and made a jump-shift to three diamonds after his partner responded one no-trump. North raised to four diamonds. South rebid four hearts to show that his heart suit was strong enough to play opposite modest support, and North rightly passed.

Notice that with normal breaks South can make 11 tricks easily in hearts or diamonds. Thus the actual result was even more disappointing. East and West found the only way to defeat the contract.

West's lead of the spade king was weakened by his partner's ace, and East passed to consider the bidding. He could see nine diamonds, and South had bid the suit, so it was virtually sure that West was void. But one ruff was not enough--he needed two. So he returned the diamond jack, a careful suit-preference signal suggesting a re-entry in the higher-ranking side-suit, spades.

West ruffed and interpreted the signal correctly; his partner must be in a position to win the next spade trick, either with the jack or by ruffing. So West underled his spade queen. East won with the jack and was able to give his partner the second diamond ruff to beat the contract.

South's gloom was hardly lightened when he discovered that five diamonds would almost surely have made it. The indicated play in trumps is to start with the king, allowing for a possible void with West.

NORTH
♠ 10 7 6
♥ J 8
♦ K 9 6 5 3
♣ K 8 6

WEST
♠ K 8 4 3 2
♥ 10 7 3
♦ —
♣ J 5 3 2

EAST (D)
♠ A J
♥ 6 5 2
♦ J 10 7 2
♣ Q 10 9 4

SOUTH
♠ 9 5
♥ A K Q 9 4
♦ A Q 8 4
♣ A 7

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

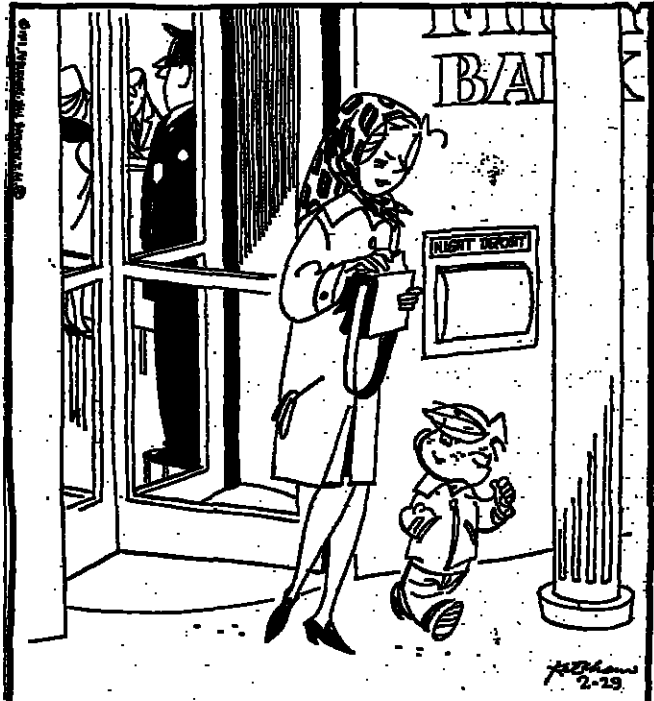
East South West North
Pass 1♥ Pass 1NT
Pass 3♦ Pass 4♦
Pass 4♥ Pass 5♦
Pass

West led the spade king.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PIAMPER	ESTIMATE
AVIATE	CHORAL
PREDICT	HAGGLED
LIORIAN	RIO SOLVE
ALICE	WADIE
EDENITE	WASTE
DAIFS	REVE
DIACIAL	DECADENT
AGROSECAN	LEA
TERID	STINES
ELIAD	ALIA
DEADEND	ACETATE
STANCE	LARINE
SENIOR	SLANTS

DENNIS THE MENACE



IT'S SORT OF A FILLING STATION FOR ROCKETBOOKS, RIGHT, MOM?

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TIELE

SLARN

POATIE

ROTRAM

Put the SHIPPER JUMBLE here

THEATER PERFORMANCES NOT OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

New arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: LANKY AFIRE CRAVAT PICKLE

Answer: You have to be it with the first letter before you can be it without the first--L-EARNER

BOOKS

THE SCORPION GOD: THREE SHORT NOVELS

By William Golding, 178 pp. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, \$5.95.

Reviewed by Virginia Tiger

ENLARGED skulls on wasp-bodies, men with huge ganglia being pushed forward by some theistic, some vision. This is the persistent image that saturates all of William Golding's fiction.

Ever since "Lord of the Flies" the focus has remained remarkably constant--all Golding's fables concern themselves with man's painful yet triumphant capacity to make intellectual and intuitive leaps beyond his immediate situation. Golding seems to be preoccupied with those crucial moments in history when consciousness changes unpredictably and finds itself constructing its own moral evolution.

Golding's most recent book, "The Scorpion God," consists of three long novellas, one of which, "Guyot Extraordinary," was first published some 15 years ago. It was also adapted for the London stage under the title "The Brass Butterfly." Each of the stories cuts a wide and assured sweep into the historical past--as "The Inheritors" so richly revealed in the creation of Neanderthal life. Golding possesses an extraordinary ability to imagine--and then populate--remote, obscure times.

Here, in the little story, we are immediately thrust into the stern sun of an ancient Egypt. "There was not a crack in the sky, not a blemish on the dense, blue enamel... Out of this sky, heat and light fell like an avalanche so that everything between the two long cliffs lay motionless as the cliffs themselves." A figure emerges with cross and flag running toward the already dying god-pharaoh. We watch the strange preparations for ritual death, the organic validation of the royal daughter, and listen to a character called the Liar whisper ominously to the court.

There is a white land where water becomes as hard as stone, he insists. There men marry across "the natural borders of consanguinity." To a civilization that believes that correct sexual relations involve incest, these whispers are indeed blasphemous lies. So too is the Liar's intuitive jump that because of this revolutionary insight he must be the new pharaoh-god. Elated against the barren sky he stands at the story's close stung like a scorpion, gesticulating "the mechanics, the necessity of survival."

Golding's scope here is narrow--a danger for a fable writer. But there has been no lapse in creative vitality. There is still the vigorous narrative power, the meticulous control of incident and detail and, above all, the commanding irony which is the mark of Golding in his prime.

At first reading, "Clonk Clonk" seems to share the primitive locale of the world of "The Inheritors," but as the coda ending indicates, the scene of the action is Africa, near a hot spring, some 10,000 years ago. Golding seems to see the origins of society in the bounding and ritual displays of male hunters--he calls them the Leopard Men--and the passive but more know-

Virginia Tiger teaches English at Rutgers University. She is the author of a forthcoming book on the fiction of Doris Lessing. © The Washington Post.

Best Sellers

This Week

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	The Winds of War	W. W. Wall	1
2	Wheels, Hallelujah	John J. Mather	2
3	The Day of the Jackal	Frederick Forsyth	3
4	The Secretist	Blatty	4
5	Rabbit Redux	Updike	5
6	Memoirs of a Woman of Letters	James	6
7	The Betsy	Robbins	7
8	The Assassination of J. Edgar Hoover	W. W. Wall	8
9	Memphis	Christie	9
10	Our Gang	Boh	10

GENERAL

1	Blender & Franklin, Lash	1
2	Drury	2
3	Bury My Heart at Wounded Knee	3
4	The Day After Tomorrow	4
5	Game of the Foxes	5
6	Ulin	6
7	The Moon's a Ballroom	7
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CROSSWORD

By Will We

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Teenager's 3d Loss in 13 Months

Mrs. Gunter Tops Miss Evert

ATLANTA, Feb. 28 (UPI)—Nancy Richey Gunter, 17, won her third straight tennis match in a 6-4, 6-3 victory over Miss Evert today.

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BUNCH OF ANIMALS—A zebu named One Large Hump, third from left, wins the first Noah's Ark International purse prior to start of regular day's racing at Bowie (Md.) race track. Other participants, in the two-furlong, nonbetting event were, from left to right, a buffalo, a second zebu, a camel and a llama.

College Conference Races Go to Photo Finish

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The first Southwest Conference game Saturday in 13 at the University of Oregon, 91-73, for its 23rd straight victory of the season and the 38th over a two-season span.

With Marquette's loss to Detroit, UCLA is the only major unbeaten team in the nation.

Three other tournament conference berths will be decided by post-season tournaments in the Atlantic Coast, Middle Atlantic and Southern Conferences.

Sixteen conference teams receive automatic berths to the National Collegiate Athletic Association title by overwhelming Oregon State, 91-73, for its 23rd straight victory of the season and the 38th over a two-season span.

Of the 16 conference races, the Western Regional set up in the best shape. Long Beach State has clinched the Pacific Athletic Conference title; Brigham Young won again in the Western Athletic Conference and Weber State retained its Big Sky title.

The University of California, Los Angeles, which has won the last five championships, clinched at least a tie for the Pacific Eight title by overwhelming Oregon State, 91-73, for its 23rd straight victory of the season and the 38th over a two-season span.

This is a capsule look at the unsettled races:

SOUTHWEST—Texas, Texas Christian, Texas A-M, Southern Methodist and Texas Tech are tied for the lead with 8-4 win-loss records. All but SMU will be opposing one another tomorrow and Saturday in showdown games. While SMU meets Rice tomorrow and Baylor on Saturday, Texas is at Texas A-M and Texas Tech is at Texas Tech tomorrow.

The tie was created after Rice beat Texas A-M, 73-69; Texas Tech defeated SMU, 93-81; TCU routed Baylor, 96-54, and Texas Tech edged Arkansas, 86-80.

SOUTHEASTERN—Louisiana State, 87-71, victory over Kentucky tightened up the race considerably. The Wildcats (12-3) hold a half-game lead over Tennessee (11-3). Alabama (9-4) is still in the running.

Kentucky has three games left, including Alabama tonight and Tennessee on March 3.

MISSOURI VALLEY—Louisville, the conference leader, scored an 86-77 victory over St. Louis Saturday, that just about clinched the title. The deciding game should be between Louisville (10-1) and Memphis State (10-2) Thursday at Memphis State.

BIG TEN—Michigan beat Minnesota, 64-52, to take over the lead with an 8-2 mark. The Gophers are tied with Ohio State, the defending champion, each at 8-3.

Michigan has games with Michigan State, Wisconsin and Iowa, all in the bottom half in the conference standings, remaining.

KANSAS STATE LEADS

BIG EIGHT—Chances for a three or four-way tie, which appeared likely a week ago, now are remote. Kansas State (9-2) moved into the lead by beating Oklahoma 80-71, while Missouri, which had led for most of the season, was beaten by Kansas, 82-80. Missouri (8-3) dropped to second and gets a shot at Kansas State at home March 3.

IVY LEAGUE—Penn (11-1) is headed for a third straight crown. The Quakers have games remaining with Yale and Brown. Princeton is 10-2.

MID-AMERICAN—Ohio University leads with 6-2 and Toledo and Kent State are second at 6-3. Western Michigan (4-5) and Bowling Green (1-8) remain on the Ohio schedule.

OHIO VALLEY—Morehead State is the pacemaker with 6-4. The Quakers have games remaining with Yale and Brown. Princeton is 10-2.

WEST COAST ATHLETIC—San Francisco (11-1) and Santa Clara (9-3) are battling for home and away games on March 3 could decide the title.

Canadiens, Down by 2, Rally to Beat Penguins

MONTREAL, Feb. 28 (UPI)—The Montreal Canadiens came back from a two-goal deficit yesterday to defeat the Pittsburgh Penguins, 5-3.

Greg Polis was in the penalty box for the Penguins in the final period when Ivan O'Connor scored the 33d goal of the season.

The Canadiens trailed 3-1 in the second period, but Frank Mahovlich's younger brother, Peter, tied the score early in the third period. He also assisted for the Canadiens' final goal as he scored into an empty net with only nine seconds to go.

Rangers 2, Blues 0

St. Louis 5, Canadiens 0

Chicago 2, Bruins 1

Philadelphia 3, Flyers 1

Washington 4, Capitals 1

Calgary 3, Flames 1

Edmonton 2, Oilers 1

San Jose 3, Sharks 1

Vancouver 2, Canucks 1

Winnipeg 2, Jets 1

Minnesota 2, Stars 1

Dallas 2, Mavericks 1

Phoenix 2, Coyotes 1

San Antonio 2, Spurs 1

Portland 2, Trail Blazers 1

Memphis 2, Grizzlies 1

San Diego 2, Padres 1

Los Angeles 2, Dodgers 1

San Francisco 2, Giants 1

San Jose 2, Sharks 1

Vancouver 2, Canucks 1

Winnipeg 2, Jets 1

Minnesota 2, Stars 1

Dallas 2, Mavericks 1

Phoenix 2, Coyotes 1

San Antonio 2, Spurs 1

Portland 2, Trail Blazers 1

Memphis 2, Grizzlies 1

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Giacomini, who had eight shutouts last season when the Rangers won the Vezina Trophy as the NHL's best defensive team, kicked out 28 shots against the Blues.

New York grabbed the lead early in the opening period when Bruce MacGregor rifled a 20-foot shot past St. Louis goalie Ernie Whelan.

The Canadiens trailed 3-1 in the second period, but Frank Mahovlich's younger brother, Peter, tied the score early in the third period. He also assisted for the Canadiens' final goal as he scored into an empty net with only nine seconds to go.

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PEOPLE: *Today's Army Called '152,000% Better'*

The United States Army, says

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It would be misleading to give the impression that all (or even most) of Adam's contributors are of Sartre's or Borges's stature. About half of the 16 contributors to that issue are people who may be quite distinguished in their fields but whose names are unknown to me. ("... For decades," Grindea said in the final Rochester issue, "our greatest and most nagging concern was how to cope honorably with the printers".

Emperor's Gate, his London flat, from which Adam is produced, and on the phone he sounded cheerful, even gallant. But was the adjective in Cyril Connolly's tribute—"Miron Grindas's indestructible Adam"—still applicable? Would "the most lion-hearted of all the little magazines," in The Book-seller's phrase, be roaring again or would it not?

(To be continued, perhaps.)

Sammy Davis Jr.
opposed to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's rule forbidding the presence of anyone under 18

space number," said a Washington Post reporter. "Kids aren't paying the bill yet, but they're frightened by the space program and frightened by it sometimes think on TV we can explain program to them." On one of programs, reports The New York Times, Warden gives the children a no-nonsense, "let's-hang-the-moon" talk from the back side of the moon: "It's lumpy like porridge. As for the visible side of the moon, 'It's smooth like chocolate pudding.'"

HAPPY BIRTHDAY: To Prince Bertil of Sweden, son of King Gustaf VI Adolf, who celebrated his 60th yesterday "at a quiet location," presumably at a villa on the French Riviera. Bertil, a noted gourmet who ed autos on the European cut to his young days, is a prince of Sweden and Sweden's first prince to spend significant months abroad and sharing the burden of representation with his 89-year-old father, **ENCLOSURE: Ben Lyon, 70-year-old**

and businessman and husband the late Bebe Daniels for years, to Mrs. Marion S. widow of Hollywood dir. William Selter; the wedding planned for this spring. V. By the British manager cow herd, a special award the most original entry national tape-recording contest for his tape of the source a snail eating a lettuce leaf.

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